

Cecily Sanderson of Little Addington & Moulton

by Francis Howcutt



*Sanderson monument in Moulton church
(see Appendix D)*

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Introduction

Cecily Sanderson was baptised at Little Addington, Northamptonshire on 1 February 1640/1. Her father, Laurence Sanderson, was the vicar of that parish until he was deprived of the living in 1646. Cecily married '*Thomas Allome*' at the same church on 23 May 1662. Thomas and Cecily had two known children – Thomas Allom (c.1667-1747) and Ann Allom who married William Watts in 1697. '*Cecily, the wife of Thomas Allom*' was buried at Moulton on 24 March 1707/8.

Cecily is a 'gateway ancestor' for descendants who seek a long and well-documented family tree, as some of the ancestors of Cecily Gage (c.1578-1643), who was the mother of her father, were members of the upper ranks of society and can be traced back well into the Middle Ages with the help of extensive reliable primary evidence. However, this article focuses on Cecily's descent from the Sanderson family, her children and grandchildren.

Thank you to:

- The National Archives, Northamptonshire Archives, Bedfordshire & Luton Archives, Warwickshire Record Office, Lambeth Palace Library and the Bodleian Library for conserving and making accessible a vast range of original records.
- Internet Archive, FamilySearch and the National Library of Scotland for making freely available online digitised versions of books, maps, newspapers and other resources.

When transcribing documents, obvious abbreviations have been silently expanded. Otherwise, the original spellings are kept and, where this is likely to assist navigation and understanding, long flowing text has been arranged into paragraphs. Except in direct quotations, the family surname is written as 'Sanderson'. Original documents are not consistent in their spelling of the Christian name Lawrence/Laurence. Following the versions used in their respective wills, Cecily's father is generally referred to as Laurence Sanderson and her great grandfather as Lawrence Sanderson.

Internet links cited were checked on the date of this Introduction. If you find any that no longer work or whose destinations have changed for the worse, you may be able to find the material that the link previously led to by using the Wayback Machine.¹

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Cecily Sanderson was my 7x great grandmother. She is an ancestor of all three branches of the Howcutt family in the United Kingdom.

Francis Howcutt
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francishowcutt@gmail.com

¹ <https://web.archive.org/>

Abbreviations

BLA: Bedfordshire & Luton Archives
CCED: Clergy of the Church of England Database
NAC: Northampton Archdeaconry Court
NNQ: Northamptonshire Notes & Queries
NRO: Northamptonshire Record Office (now known as Northamptonshire Archives)
PCC: Peterborough Consistory Court
TNA: The National Archives

The Sanderson surname

Sanderson is presumably a surname first inspired by ancestors with the forename Alexander. Its most obvious spelling variation is Saunderson but as we go back in time there are many others too. On occasions, it has been abbreviated as Sa(u)nders.

The surname is not particularly uncommon. Indexes compiled by Ancestry and FindMyPast indicate that almost 8,000 people in England, Wales and Scotland had either Sanderson or Saunderson as their surname at the time of the 1841 census. However, only eight of the householders listed in Northamptonshire in connection with the hearth tax for the year ending 25 March 1674 were recorded with the surname Sanderson or Saunderson.²

The earliest proven Sanderson ancestor of Cecily Sanderson came from Lancashire. It is not known whether he may have been related to the various Sandersons present in Northamptonshire in the 16th and 17th centuries who were not his descendants. However, it is feasible that there may have been family connections with individuals such as the Sa(u)nderson testators from the following places in the county and whose wills were proved before 1640 in the years shown below:

- Higham Ferrers – Joan 1567³, Edward 1610⁴, Robert 1620⁵
- Litchborough – Christopher 1631/2⁶
- Northampton – Christopher 1630⁷
- Peterborough – William 1526⁸
- Rushden – George 1599/1600⁹
- Wadenhoe – Edward 1519¹⁰, William 1589¹¹

² TNA: E179/254/11

³ PCC: book 3, page 170.

⁴ NAC: 1st series, book X, page 131.

⁵ NAC: 1st series, book AE, page 36.

⁶ NAC: 2nd series, book L, page 126. The same will was proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury: PROB 11/161/209 - <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/D878399>

⁷ NAC: 2nd series, book O, page 206.

⁸ NAC: 1st series, book C, number 331, page 151.

⁹ NAC: 1st series, book W, number 315, page 110. The same will was proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury: PROB 11/ 95/77 - <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/D920404>

Lawrence Sanderson & Joan Mighton – great grandparents

Some key stages in Lawrence Sanderson's life are set out in *Alumni Cantabrigienses*, Part 1 of which records all known students, graduates and holders of office at Cambridge University from the earliest times to 1751.¹² That source reports that he was born at Furness Abbey, Lancashire. Presumably, it means in the vicinity of the Abbey rather than at the building itself as Furness Abbey was dissolved and its structure immediately ruined in 1537, about five years before Lawrence's birth. There are many references during the 16th century to people with his surname in that vicinity, including '*Jacobus (i.e. James) Sanderson*' who was listed in the two sets of court rolls of the manor of Dalton-in-Furness that were drawn up around the time of the dissolution of the Abbey and in 1560-1.¹³ The surviving parish register for Dalton-in-Furness starts in 1565. During the period from then until 1620 it recorded 18 baptisms, 12 marriages and 17 burials of people with the Sanderson surname. These include a reference to one Lawrence, son of John Sanderson, who was christened in 1590.

Accounts of the ancestry of Lawrence Sanderson who married Joan Mighton appear in the sources described in Appendix A; they should be treated with great caution because they do not point to any documentary evidence from earlier than the 17th century.



Trinity College, Cambridge was founded by Henry VIII in 1546 by merging Michaelhouse with King's Hall. Its buildings that survive from Lawrence's day include the medieval range behind the Clock Tower, the Great Gate (pictured) and the older parts of the Chapel.¹⁴ A sizar was a student who received assistance from the college, sometimes in return for performing a particular duty. *Alumni Cantabrigienses* states that Lawrence Saunderson matriculated

as a sizar at Trinity College, Cambridge at Easter 1560 and was ordained deacon at London on 20 May 1567 aged 24. Lawrence was probably related, perhaps as a younger brother, to the noted academic and Catholic priest John Sanderson of Lancashire who had matriculated, also as a sizar and also at Trinity College, in May 1554.¹⁵

¹⁰ NAC: 1st series, book A, number 801b, page 378.

¹¹ PCC: book 6, page 30.

¹² *Alumni Cantabrigienses*, Part 1, Volume 4, compiled by John Venn & J A Venn (Cambridge, 1927).

<https://archive.org/details/p1alumnicantabri04univuoft/p1alumnicantabri04univuoft/page/16/mode/2up>

¹³ TNA: DL30/80/1083 & 1086.

¹⁴ Trinity College Cambridge – Historical Overview. <https://www.trin.cam.ac.uk/about/historical-overview/>

¹⁵ *Alumni Cantabrigienses*, Part 1, Volume 4, compiled by John Venn & J A Venn (Cambridge, 1927).

<https://archive.org/details/p1alumnicantabri04univuoft/p1alumnicantabri04univuoft/page/16/mode/2up>

Lawrence Sanderson was ordained as a deacon at London on 20 May 1567. He was instituted as vicar of Watford, Hertfordshire on 21 June 1568.¹⁶ It is no doubt significant that only seven days later Lawrence Sanderson and Joan Mighton were married at the same church. It may be that a contribution from Joan's dowry helped Lawrence afford to persuade the patron - who at that time was Francis Russell, 2nd Earl of Bedford (1527-1585) - to present him to the living.¹⁷

Appendix B includes details of wills made by members of the Mighton family in Bedfordshire, many of them at or close to Tempsford where the couple eventually lived, so some if not all of the testators were probably Joan's relatives.

A summary of the history of St Mary's parish church at Watford can be seen on its website, which includes a link from which a detailed and illustrated Church Guide can be downloaded¹⁸.

It appears that the building used as a vicarage when Lawrence was vicar of Watford may have survived until the early 20th century. In 1908, the Victoria County History stated that '*the old vicarage*' was situated in Fenn's Yard, off High Street, describing it as dating from the latter part of the sixteenth century, or early in the seventeenth. There is a detailed description of its features and the following sketch of the front of the property.¹⁹



Another description of the old vicarage was published in 1910.²⁰ A newspaper report illustrated with photographs taken in 1913 identifies with some precision the location of the building and states it was demolished soon afterwards for a new Woolworths shop.²¹

¹⁶ *History of Hertfordshire, Hundred of Cashio*, p.214 by John Edwin Cussans (London, 1881).

¹⁷ 'Watford: Churches and charities', *A History of the County of Hertford: volume 2* (1908), pp.464-469.
<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=43309>

¹⁸ <https://www.stmaryswatford.org/our-history>

¹⁹ *A History of the County of Hertford: Volume 2*, edited by William Page, pages 446-451.
<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/herts/vol2/pp446-451>

²⁰ *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in Hertfordshire*, published by HMSO, (London, 1910).
<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/rchme/herts/pp231-234>

The microfilm of the Watford parish registers whilst Lawrence was the vicar is difficult to read but it does not seem to include baptisms of any of his children.

Alumni Cantabrigienses states that Lawrence became rector of Swineshead in 1570 and that he was still there in 1589. Swineshead village is some four miles south-west of Kimbolton and was then a part of Huntingdonshire but the parish has since been transferred to Bedfordshire.

The advowson (i.e. the right to present the Rector or Vicar of a living) of Swineshead was held by the Lord of the Manor of Swineshead and the Rectory valued in 1535 at £13.3s.2d.²² The same source states that between 1315 and 1610 the history of the manor was the same as that of Hardwick Manor in Tilbrook parish, which was held by the Wingfield family when Lawrence was presented as rector of Swineshead.²³ It is not known whether there was any other connection between the Wingfield and Sanderson families.



St Nicholas Swineshead

Swineshead parish church is a Grade I listed building. The structure of the building dates mainly from the 14th and 15th centuries. Many existing internal features including the font, chancel screen and some of the benches were in place before Lawrence's arrival as

²¹ *When St Mary's Church Vicarage in Watford demolished for Woolworths*, by Anthony Matthews. (Watford Observer, 2013).

<https://www.watfordobserver.co.uk/news/23451680.st-marys-church-vicarage-watford-demolished-woolworths/>

²² 'Parishes: Swineshead', *A History of the County of Bedford: Volume 3* (1912), pages 168-170.

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=42408>

²³ 'Parishes: Tilbrook', *A History of the County of Bedford: Volume 3* (1912), pages 171-175.

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=42409>

Rector.²⁴ An inventory compiled in 1634 of furniture then present within the church provides further clues as to the situation when Lawrence was rector.²⁵

The dates of Lawrence's incumbency there fit well with those of the christenings of his six children recorded in the Swineshead parish register, who were:

Name	Baptised	Married	Died/buried*
Agnes	1570	n/a	1570/1* Swineshead
Susan	1573	Alexander Ekins	
Judith	1576	Thomas Leaper 1601 ²⁶	
John	1578/9	Cecily Gage 1600 or 1601	c.1653 Moulton
Joan	1583	n/a	1583* Swineshead
William	1584/5	Jane Astrey 1609	c.1648 Tempsford

Before the construction in 1878 of a new residence for the Rector on the south side of the High Street, Swineshead Rectory was the building later known as Glebe House and now as Moat Farmhouse which still faces the west end of the parish church. The precise age of the old Rectory is uncertain but Moat Farmhouse may well have been Lawrence's home when he was Rector of the parish. Illustrated details of the building are in Appendix C.

Lawrence did not resign his living at Watford when he moved to Swineshead. Instead, he engaged Henry Edmunds as curate. Presumably, Lawrence paid the curate less than he received as vicar and kept the difference. It was not until 27 April 1573 that Lawrence resigned from Watford and Henry Edmunds was instituted as the next vicar of that parish.

There are records of at least three property transactions that Lawrence was involved in while he was at Swineshead. In the regnal year 28 Elizabeth [1585-1586] he and George Sanderson sold property there. The transaction has been summarised as follows:

296 Between Lawrence Sanderson, clerk, and George Sanderson – and Thomas Michell' and Jane, his wife – of a fifth part of two messuages, two toft, a dovehouse, two gardens, two orchards, fifty acres of land, six acres of meadow, twelve acres of pasture and four acres of wood in Swaneshed', otherwise Swyneshed'²⁷

George Sanderson was presumably a fairly close relative of Lawrence but no definite family connection has been established. He may have been the same person as George

²⁴ <https://bedsarchives.bedford.gov.uk/CommunityHistories/Swineshead/SwinesheadChurchArchitecture.aspx>

²⁵

<https://bedsarchives.bedford.gov.uk/CommunityHistories/Swineshead/InventoryOfSwinesheadChurchFurniture1634.aspx>

²⁶ 'Parishes: Hawnes or Haynes', *A History of the County of Bedford: Volume 2* (London, 1908), pages 338-344.

<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/beds/vol2/pp338-344>

²⁷ *A Calendar of the Feet of Fines Relating to the County of Huntingdon, 1194-1603*, page 189, edited by G J Turner, Cambridge Antiquarian Society (Cambridge, 1913).

<https://archive.org/details/octavopublicatio37camb/page/n359/mode/2up>

Sanderson, yeoman of Rushden, whose will was proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1599/1600.²⁸

A document dated 16 May 1587 sets out a claim that Thomas Sanderson of Furness, yeoman, and his son John Sanderson raised in the Court of Requests against Lawrence Sanderson, clerk of Swineshead. Lawrence was described as John's uncle and so was evidently a brother of Thomas. The dispute concerned a dwelling in Furness commonly called 'Rowes' (i.e. Roose, which is now a suburb of Barrow-in-Furness) and associated land. It was alleged that two years earlier Lawrence had agreed to buy the property for £200 and paid £100, with the other £100 due to be paid a year later, but that the second instalment not handed over.²⁹ The outcome of the dispute has not been found.

At a date that is not recorded, but definitely whilst Lawrence was vicar of Swineshead (i.e. 1570-1589/94), he was sued in the Court of Requests by John Shotbolte of Roxton, Bedfordshire. Shotbolte stated that Lawrence Sanderson held property consisting of a '*messuage or tenement*' and about seven acres of land at Roxton and had let it to him for twelve years or until Lawrence died or was deprived of his benefice. Shotbolte said that it was agreed that he would carry out repairs to the house and set up a brewhouse on the property and that the rent due to Lawrence would be abated to allow for the cost of doing so. However, Shotbolte alleged that, although he had spent £40 in accordance with the arrangement, Lawrence had not kept his side of the bargain.³⁰ The outcome of that case also is not known.

Lawrence must have ceased to be Rector of Swineshead before 23 October 1594, when Thomas Dawson was instituted to the living.³¹ A certificate of residence dated 11 October 1595 confirms Lawrence Sanderson of Roxton was liable to pay taxes in Bedfordshire as he had lived at Roxton for most of the year '*next before the assessment of the first payement of the third subsedye granted in the parliament holden at Westminster in the 35th yere of her Majesty's raigne*'. The certificate does not state where Lawrence had been living immediately before he arrived at Roxton but this evidence suggests that he probably moved into what was then Bedfordshire during 1594 or 1595.³²

In 1596, Lawrence acquired the Manor of *Mossbury alias Sarnes* from William Woolascote junior and Ann his wife for the sum of £160. The Final Concord for the transaction was made on 7 June of that year and described the property as 80 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 12 acres of pasture and eight shillings worth of rent, with fishing rights in the waters of the Ouse and clay pits. The land was situated in Tempsford, Blunham and Everton.³³ Tempsford is about six miles south of St Neots and 13 miles from Swineshead; it adjoins the parishes of Roxton, Blunham and Everton. Until the modern by-pass was built, the Great North Road between London and Edinburgh ran

²⁸ TNA: PROB 11/95/77

<https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/D920404>

²⁹ TNA: REQ2/74/11.

³⁰ TNA: REQ2/83/41.

³¹ CCED: <https://theclergydatabase.org.uk/jsp/DisplayAppointment.jsp?CDBAppRedID=117087>

³² TNA: E115/374/26.

³³ TNA: CP25/2/86/743/38ELIZITRIN.

past Tempsford churchyard. It is probable that Lawrence lived at a house on the site of one now called Mossbury Manor. It is reached by a dead-end road that leads northwards off Station Road, Tempsford. The existing house is said by Historic England to be of 17th century origins with later changes and so it is doubtful whether it includes any of the structure that was there in Lawrence's time.³⁴ Bedfordshire & Luton Archives provides additional details of the history of the dwelling³⁵ and about the Manor of Mossbury alias Sarnes.³⁶ No evidence has been found of Lawrence ever being the rector of Tempsford, so he did not live at the half-timbered house that is now called The Old Rectory and which stands in Mill Lane immediately to the west of Tempsford churchyard.

In the will that he signed on 8 December 1611, Lawrence described himself as a gentleman, *'sick in bodie'* and asked to be buried within Tempsford church *'in the myddle space over against my seate'*. He appointed his wife Joan as executrix *'for to dispose of all my goods and Chattells as she shall thinke fytt and expedient'*. Tempsford parish register records the burial on the following day of *'Mr Lawrence Sanderson, clerk'*. His will was proved at Bedford Archdeaconry Court on 6 May 1612³⁷ (see Appendix F).



St Peter Tempsford³⁸

Joan Sanderson was buried at Tempsford on 13 August 1616. Her will only survives in the form of an office copy, which states that its text had been *'redd declared &*

³⁴ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1114104>

³⁵ <https://bedsarchives.bedford.gov.uk/CommunityHistories/Tempsford/Mossbury-Manor-Tempsford.aspx>

³⁶ <https://bedsarchives.bedford.gov.uk/CommunityHistories/Tempsford/The-Manor-of-Tempsford-Mossbury-alias-Sarnes.aspx>

³⁷ BLA: ABP/W/1612/30.

³⁸ Details of alterations and additions to Tempsford parish church can be seen on the Bedfordshire & Luton Archives website. Its illustrations include a picture of a plaque installed in 1621 that mentions William Saunderson (i.e. the son of Lawrence & Joan).

<https://bedsarchives.bedford.gov.uk/CommunityHistories/Tempsford/Tempsford-Church-Alterations-and-Additions.aspx>

confirmed' by her in the presence of named witnesses but it is not clear whether or not she actually signed the original manuscript.³⁹ Joan asked to be buried in Tempsford church and gave ten shillings to be distributed among 20 of the poorest people in the parish. She mentioned that £22 had long been owed to her by her son-in-law Alexander Ekins and that her son John Saundersonne owed her £3. Joan listed specific gifts to grandchildren and to others. The residue of her estate was to go to her son William, whom she appointed executor. She requested that some particular items should remain as 'standerdes' (i.e. fixtures) in the house to her son William for life and then to his son Lawrence and then to the next male heir. The full text of the will is transcribed in Appendix G.



This map by John Speed was published in 1611/12⁴⁰
 Places shown include Little Addington, Moulton, Rushden, Rushton and Stanwick

³⁹ BLA: ABPE/32F49d.

⁴⁰ <https://cudl.lib.cam.ac.uk/view/PR-ATLAS-00002-00061-00001/46>

John Sanderson & Cecily Gage - grandparents

John Sanderson was christened at Swineshead on 8 February 1578/9. He was fourth of the six children of Laurence Sanderson and his wife Joan - the first-born of their sons.

John married Cecily, a daughter of William Gage (c.1547-c.1618) and his wife Anne Watts (buried 1590).⁴¹ Cecily was a widow. Her first husband was Robert Tawyer of Stanwick, Northamptonshire, where their two children were baptised – William (1597) and Robert. It is not certain exactly when Cecily's first husband died but he was not described as deceased when his son Robert was baptised on 30 September 1599.

Cecily's second marriage took place at Rushton on 29 December 1600 or 1601 (the register is not clear as to which year).⁴² John and Cecily produced at least eight children:

Name	Born/baptised*	Married	Died/buried*
John	c.1602	Margaret Smith 1628	1672/3* Little Addington
Laurence	1604*	Jane	Will proved 1687/8
Thomas	1608*	Anne Smith	Administration granted 1670
Gabriel	1611*	n/a	1612* Stanwick
Susan	1613/14*	[?] Hills	1638/9* Moulton ⁴³
Robert	1616*		
Francis	1618*	Jane Colley	Administration granted 1670
Gage (male)	1621*	n/a	1623* Little Addington

John was described as a gentleman when the christening of his son Lawrence took place at Roxton. He did not stay in that parish for long afterwards, as on 28 January 1606/7 a certificate was issued by the commissioners for collecting tax in Northamptonshire confirming that John Sanderson had been living at Moulton in that county for most of the previous year and so was responsible for paying tax there.⁴⁴ The fact that the certificate was issued and its wording indicates that John had moved to Moulton at some date after 28 January 1605/6.

In 1608-9, John and Cecily Sanderson sued Thomas Harrison and William Houghton in connection with water mills at Stanwick called '*Stanwick Mills*'.⁴⁵ The dispute concerned an ancient custom of '*suit and grist*' to the mills by the inhabitants of Raunds, Irthlingborough, Chelveston and Caldecott. It also related to windmills in Raunds that

⁴¹ *The Visitation of Northamptonshire 1618-19* edited by Walter C Metcalfe, pages 92-93.
<https://archive.org/details/visitationsofnor00harvrich/page/92/mode/2up>

⁴² *The Parish Register of Rushton (Northamptonshire) 1538-1837*, transcribed by WL White and edited by PAF Stephenson (Leeds 1929), records the following marriage as the last of a series of four under the heading 1600 and before the heading 1602: '*John Sanderson of Swinshed and Cecyley Tawyer of Stanwicke were maryed the 29 of December rn. Auctoritate*'. The sequence of dates recorded for the four marriages is 13 October, 20 October, 20 October & 29 December, which leaves open the question of whether the Sanderson & Tawyer marriage took place in 1600 or 1601. The scanned images of the relevant Rushton parish register on the Ancestry site do not include any pages for marriages after 1576.

⁴³ John's daughter Susannah died on 12 January 1638 (i.e. 1638/9) and was commemorated by a slab in the north of the chancel of Moulton church – see Appendix D.

⁴⁴ TNA: E115/381/49.

⁴⁵ TNA: E134/6Jas1/Mich15.

had been built by Nicholas Pickering and Robert Gage; and in Irthlingborough built by William Houghton. The Sandersons alleged that the defendants had infringed the relevant manorial custom; the legal action evidently aimed at stopping these new mills from diverting custom away from the Sandersons' own mills at Stanwick. The questions put by John and Cecily to witnesses and their answers included statements that Stanwick Mills had been owned by Thomas Tawyer, who assigned them about the 35th year of Queen Elizabeth's reign (i.e. 1592-3) to his son Robert Tawyer, after whose death they were taken over by Cecily as Robert's administratrix. The outcome of the case is not known.

Three of John Sanderson's children were christened at Stanwick between 1608 and 1616, indicating that the family probably lived there for at least some of that period.

In May 1609, King James I granted Stanwick Manor to George Salter and John Williams. By 1622, ownership had passed into the hands of John & Cecily Saunderson, John Coxe and William Tawyer, who at that stage conveyed it to Nicholas Atkins and his son John.⁴⁶ William Tawyer was presumably Cecily's son by her first marriage who, described as '*William Tawyer, son and heir of Robert Tawyer of Stanwick, co. Northampton*', was admitted to Gray's Inn on 20 October 1623.⁴⁷ Gray's Inn is one of the four Inns of Court in London; its history is summarised in an article on its website.⁴⁸

John's father-in-law, William Gage, was living at Rushton when he made his will in 1616. It was proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury two years later and included a bequest to his daughter Cecily of 20 marks '*which John Sanderson her husband oweth mee for lambes*'. William also left five sums of £10 to be paid at the age of 21 to each of John and Cecily's children Laurence, Thomas, Susan and Robert and to Cecily's son William Tawyer.⁴⁹ This suggests that the grandson Robert Tawyer had already died by the time William Gage made his will.

The youngest two of John and Cecily's children were christened at Little Addington, which may indicate that John and his family had moved there during the period 1616 to 1618. However, when '*John Sanderson, son and heir of John Sanderson Esq.*' was admitted to Grays Inn on 1 November 1619 he was recorded as '*of Stanwick, co. Northampton*'.⁵⁰

In 1621, Richard Pickes and Eleanor his wife and Henry Calthorpe and Dorothy his wife sold the advowson of Little Addington, Northamptonshire to John Sanderson, who was

⁴⁶ The 1609 grant is recorded in Pat. 7 Jas. I, part xvi and the conveyance of 1622 appears in Feet of Fines, Northamptonshire, Hilary 19 Jas. I. Cited in 'Parishes: Stanwick', *A History of the County of Northampton: Volume 4* (1937), pp. 51-54.

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=66313>

⁴⁷ *Register of admissions to Gray's Inn, 1521-1889 etc.* by Joseph Foster (London, 1889), p.171.

<https://archive.org/details/registeradmissi00inngoog/page/171/mode/1up>

⁴⁸ <https://www.graysinn.org.uk/the-inn/history/>

⁴⁹ TNA: PROB11/131/687.

⁵⁰ *Register of admissions to Gray's Inn, 1521-1889 etc.* by Joseph Foster (London, 1889), p.157.

<https://archive.org/details/registeradmissi00inngoog/page/157/mode/1up>

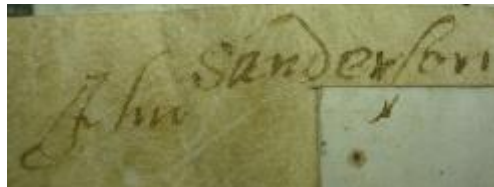
described as living at Little Addington.⁵¹ John and his descendants owned the advowson of that living continuously until the death of Rev Thomas Sanderson in 1855.

In 1623, Thomas Shuckborough junior and Eleanor his wife granted the manor of Little Harrowden to John Sanderson. Nine years later, John Sanderson, his wife Cecily and John Sanderson junior conveyed the same manor to Edward Vaux, Lord Harrowden.⁵²

The historical centre of Moulton is six miles north-east of the centre of Northampton and now virtually a suburb of the town. By a deed dated 30 July 1629, John Sanderson, who was described as a gentleman of Moulton, purchased property that he was already in occupation of which was described as '*all that scite of the manner or mansion of Moulton*', along with several named closes, 60 acres of land in the common fields of Moulton and other land.⁵³ The deed does not state the purchase price for this property, which was to be held direct from the King at an annual rent of £8.10s.⁵⁴ The land included in the sale was only a small proportion of the whole of the manor of Moulton, for which the total fee-farm rent amounted to £52.17s.8d. John did not become 'Lord of the Manor' as a result of this transaction.

The manor house stood to the north of the church on the site now occupied by Manor Farm, which Bridges described in 1720 as '*the new house, now called the Hall*'.⁵⁵ It probably contained six hearths, as that is the number of hearths at Moulton for which John's son Thomas paid tax in 1662 after he had inherited the property from his father.⁵⁶

John was a party to each of two transactions relating to property at Moulton that took place in 1631 and 1642 respectively.⁵⁷ His signature, as shown below, comes from the document for the earlier of them.



Rushton is about 13 miles from Moulton. It was at Rushton that Cecily's mother was buried in 1590 and also the home of her father William Gage when he made his will in

⁵¹ Feet of Fines, Northants. Hilary 19 James I. Cited in 'Parishes: Little Harrowden', *A History of the County of Northampton*: Volume 4 (1937), pp.185-187.

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=66345>

⁵² Feet of Fines, Northants, Michaelmas 7 Charles I. Cited in 'Parishes: Little Harrowden', *A History of the County of Northampton*: Volume 4 (1937), pp.185-187.

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=66345>

⁵³ The phrase '*site of the manner or mansion of Moulton*' seems to have been used to make it clear that it refers to a particular building and its grounds, rather than to the entire manor. It does not establish whether or not the building itself had already been demolished.

⁵⁴ NRO: O.3969.

⁵⁵ 'Parishes: Moulton', *A History of the County of Northampton*: Volume 4 (1937), pp.88-94.

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=66322>

⁵⁶ TNA: E179/254/11.

⁵⁷ NRO: O.3970 and O.3971.

1616 which asked that he be buried there. No burials are recorded in the surviving Rushton register during the period between 1613 and 1625 so there is no proof but also little doubt that William was buried there. Rushton parish register does record the burial on 30 October 1643 of '[GAP] Sanderson wife of John Sanderson of ye Parish of [GAP]'. It is reasonable to conclude that this refers to the burial of Cecily, the wife of John Sanderson who was then living at Moulton.

On 15 May 1651, John Sanderson made his final will.⁵⁸ The introduction to this document does not say that he was in poor health but mentions the certainty of death and the uncertainty of its time and place. Moulton parish register does not survive for the period between the date of John's will and when it was proved in 1653, so it is not possible to confirm the date on which he was buried. There is little doubt that John was buried at Moulton. The details in Appendix D indicate that the north aisle of Moulton church was a favoured place for Sanderson burials.

A transcript of John's will is included as Appendix I. It is evident from the bequests he made, that John was a wealthy man. He left the site of the manor of Moulton to his third son Thomas, some of the property there already being occupied by Thomas and also by Thomas March, Thomas Tite and George Tite, who were presumably paying rent. Thomas Sanderson was to be responsible for paying money to the children of John's oldest son (i.e. the children of John junior) and also to Francis, who was the youngest son of John senior. Other bequests to Thomas included the rabbits in the warren that adjoined John's manor house and its household goods. The will also left a farmhouse at Moulton and two yardlands that were used with it to John's son Francis, as well as two closes, this property was known as Timses Farm and at that time was occupied by Thomas Tite and George Tite. A water mill called Shtnoll or Clackmill was also left to Francis for life, along with a plot of land called Crow butt. After Francis died, this land was to go to his son who was also named Francis Sanderson. In addition, John left £500 to his son Francis. Only five shillings was left to John's son John, presumably because as the oldest son he benefitted from other arrangements. Further bequests were £5 per year to poor people at Moulton and 40 shillings to Ann Smith, who was John's maid servant.

John appointed his second son Laurence to be executor and gave him the residue of his estate. Laurence proved his father's will at the Court of Civil Commission on 13 June 1653. Wills were supposed to be proved within four months of the testator's death, so it is probable that John died earlier in the same year.

⁵⁸ TNA: PROB11/255/240.
<https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/D3379799>

William Sanderson (1584/5-1648) – great uncle

William, son of Lawrence Sanderson was christened at Swineshead on 10 January 1584/5.

William Sanderson was married to '*Jan Astri*' [Jane Astrey] at Eaton Socon on 1 November 1609. These five children were mentioned in William's will:

Name	Baptised	Married	Buried/Died
Jane	1610	Thomas Heady 1638	
Lawrence	1611/2		
John	1614		
William	1617		
Susan	1624	----- Hanse	

Tempsford parish register does not survive for the period 1632-1652. The only years covered by bishops transcripts for this period are 1632-6, 1638 & 1640. The gaps in these sources may explain at least some of the missing details for key events in the lives of William's children.

Of William's five known children, only Jane and Lawrence were baptised at Eaton Socon. The other three children's baptisms that have been found took place at Tempsford, where William appears to have lived for the remainder of his life. An article concerning the court rolls of the Manor of Mossbury records this inscription from within the church there:

*'Will Sanderson, Gent., and Thomas Staple, yeo., overseers of this new work, and patentyes of his Majesty's letters patent granted for the same, May 12th, 1621.'*⁵⁹

When he made his will on 1 February 1647 (i.e. 1647/8), William Sanderson of Tempsford, gentleman was '*sike in body*'. He inscribed a mark to approve the document, which may reflect his state of health rather than whether he was literate. William asked to be buried in the middle of the chancel of Tempsford church and appointed his son John as his executor. Probate was granted by Bedford Archdeaconry Court on 12 December 1648. The full text of the will is set out in Appendix H.

The interval between the making of his will and probate establishes a span of less than a year during which William died. However, as the burial register for Tempsford does not survive for that period the precise date of his burial is not known. His wife Jane is mentioned in the will but no record been found of her death or burial.

⁵⁹ *Court rolls of the Manor of Mossbury in Tempysford, Co, Beds.*, transcribed by J. Edwin-Cole, in *The Genealogist* volume 3 (London, 1879).
<https://archive.org/details/genealogistv3mars/page/80/mode/2up>

Laurence Sanderson & Jane – parents

Laurence Sanderson was christened at Roxton, Bedfordshire on 8 August 1604⁶⁰, the second of seven known children of John Sanderson and his wife Cecily.

When Laurence's grandfather, William Gage of Rushton, made his will in 1616 the bequests included £10 to be paid to Laurence at the age of 21. In the same year, Laurence's paternal grandmother, Joan Sanderson, left him '*one of my best beaste*'.

Laurence's father was described as a gentleman in 1604 and was involved in numerous property transactions during his lifetime. He was in a position to ensure that Laurence received a university education and also assist his career. Some details of these aspects of Laurence's life are set out in '*Alumni Cantabrigienses*'⁶¹.

Laurence matriculated as a pensioner at Clare Hall (now Clare College), Cambridge in Easter 1622. A pensioner at a Cambridge college was a student who had not been awarded a scholarship or sizarship and who paid for his own tuition and living expenses. He received his BA in 1625-6. None of the college buildings that were present when Laurence studied there survive.

His ordination as deacon took place at Upton chapel, which stands a few miles west of the centre of Northampton, on 5 September 1627 and he was made a priest at Peterborough Cathedral on 21 December 1628. His father's ownership of the advowson of Little Addington⁶² enabled Laurence to become vicar of that parish, where he was instituted on 7 September 1627.

The parish church at Little Addington parish church is a grade I listed building dedicated to St Mary. The Victoria County History contains a detailed description of the structure.⁶³ Among the features still present in the church that were in place when Laurence was vicar are the medieval rood screen, the pulpit and the three church bells which date from 1610, 1620 and 1629. They are all shown in the following pictures.

⁶⁰ The indexed transcript of the Roxton parish register, edited by F G Emmison, indicates that the register does not have any entries for 1604. The FamilySearch film of the bishop's transcripts for the parish (No. 1066949(3)) states that 1604 is a missing year from that source too. However, an appendix to the indexed transcript lists a number of entries '*from the transcript for this year [i.e. 1604] preserved in the Lincoln Diocesan Registry, a copy of which was kindly supplied by Rev. Canon Foster*'; these entries do include Laurence's baptism.

⁶¹ *Alumni Cantabrigienses*, Part 1, Volume 4, page 16 compiled by John Venn & J A Venn (Cambridge, 1927).
<https://archive.org/details/p1alumnicantabri04univuoft/p1alumnicantabri04univuoft/page/16/mode/2up>

⁶² Feet of Fines, Northants. Hilary 19 James I. Cited in 'Parishes: Little Harrowden' in *A History of the County of Northampton*: Volume 4 (1937), pp.185-187.

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=66345>

⁶³ Parishes: Little Addington, in *A History of the County of Northampton: Volume 3*, edited by William Page (London, 1930)

<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/northants/vol3/pp160-164>



During and after the English Civil War, many of the clergy were removed from their livings, either because they had given support to the “wrong” side or because their theology, style of worship, political opinions or personal behaviour were not acceptable to the powers that physically controlled their parish at the time. In 1643, Parliament established the ‘Committee for Plundered Ministers’. At first, its role was to relieve clergymen who had suffered for their support of Parliament and its religious preferences. In due course, the duties of the Committee were extended to include depriving other clergy of their livings, replacing them with supporters of the Parliamentary cause and reallocating church revenues if it considered this appropriate.

In 1646, Laurence was sequestered (i.e. deprived of his living) and Nathaniel Hewson appointed in his place.⁶⁴ Apart from an interment on 31 March 1646, the only entry under the heading 1646 in the burial section of Little Addington's parish register states 'This Yeere Mr Laurence Sanderson Ceased vicar but is not deceased', followed by a line which is not legible. An order book of the Committee for Plundered Ministers provides details of Lawrence being deprived of his living, including the following decision:

Septemb. 22. 1646

*Upon heareing the cause concerning Lawrence Saunderson vicar of little Addington in the County of Northton upon the Authority and examinacons transmitted against him from the Comittee of the said County (the said Mr Sanderson not appearing though duely summoned) It appeareth that the said Lawrence Saunderson is a common drunkard quarreller and a blasphemer of the name of God and neglecteth the observacon of the monthly Fast & hath expressed great malignancy against the parliament It is therefore ordered that the said rectory & the proffits thereof be sequestered from him to the use of some godly & orthodox divine.*⁶⁵



St Mary Little Addington

No record has been found of Laurence's marriage or any evidence indicating that he was married more than once. Six of his children have been identified in the surviving baptism records for Little Addington and by references in his will:

Name	Born/baptised*	Married	Died/buried*
Susanna	1638*	John Beeby 1666	1704 Great Addington*
Cecily	1640/1*	Thomas Allom 1662	1707/8 Moulton*
Ann	1642/3*	John Pettit	1726 Great Doddington*
Laurence			1678-1688
John	c.1650	Hannah Knighton 1687	1734 Raunds*
Frances		Thomas Deane	

⁶⁴ *A Forgotten Chapter in English Church History, A.D. 1642 to 1662, Diocese of Peterborough*, p.56, by Rev Henry Barber (Leicester, 1898).

⁶⁵ British Library, MS Add. 15670, page 453.

On 25 February 1646/7, after considering a petition from Laurence's wife Jane, the local Committee for Plundered Ministers allocated one fifth of the tithes, rents, glebe lands and Easter offerings of the vicarage of Little Addington to help her and her children.⁶⁶ Support on this scale for the families of deprived clergy was common in such cases. It is the only reference that has been found to Laurence's wife. The total value of the vicarage at that time was about £35 per annum.⁶⁷

It was not only clergymen who suffered financially because of their actions during the Civil War. Henry Mordaunt, 2nd Earl of Peterborough (1621-1697) initially served in the parliamentary army, but in April 1643 deserted to the King, after which he took part in a number of battles. In 1646, he made his peace with Parliament and compounded for his estates (i.e. he was allowed to keep them in exchange for paying a lump sum). It may well have been in order to raise money to pay this penalty that in February 1646/7 he sold property described as '*a messuage with close adjoining in Great Addington, and 2¾ yardlands with 4 acres of meadow in Great Addington, Little Addington and Woodford*' to Henry Roe of Raunds.⁶⁸ Henry Roe did not keep that estate for long, as in November 1647 he sold it to Laurence Sanderson of Little Addington.⁶⁹ When Laurence bought this property, the dwelling was described as a '*messuage or farme house*' that had been '*late in the occupation of one John Freeman*'; so it may well have been shortly after that date that Laurence moved home to live in the farm house at Great Addington that was already vacant.

In 1651, John Sanderson of Moulton made his will, appointing Laurence as executor. Laurence proved the will at the Court of Civil Commission on 13 June 1653 and inherited the residue of John's estate. Some of the legacies that John left to his immediate family were substantial, so Laurence's share was probably also of considerable value.

Laurence was not the only member of the Sanderson family to support the King in the Civil War. As noted below, his brother John Sanderson was of the same persuasion.

In 1661, Parliament passed '*An Act for a free and voluntary present to his Majesty*'.⁷⁰ This invited those who could afford to do so to make a one-off gift of money to the King '*as a testimony of their affections to your Majesty...*' A large proportion of the better-off sections of the population provided this special gift, either because they had consistently been royalists or else to demonstrate that they had definitely come to accept the latest political order. Laurence was one of the five contributors who lived at Great Addington, his present amounting to ten shillings.⁷¹

⁶⁶ Bodleian Library: MS. Bodley 324, page 306.

⁶⁷ In 1656, Little Addington was described as '*a vicarage, in the patronage of Mr. John Sanderson, value £35. Mr N. Hewson supplies the cure and enjoys the profits.*' (Lambeth Palace Library: COMM/12A/20).

⁶⁸ Warwickshire Record Office: CR162/366 – Box 1/8/114.

⁶⁹ Warwickshire Record Office: CR162/366 – Box 1/8/112 & Box 1/5/57.

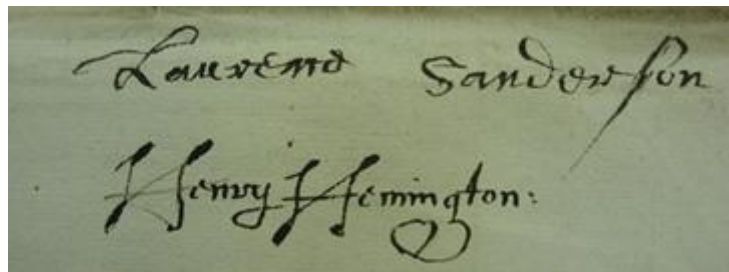
⁷⁰ 'Charles II, 1661: An Act for a free and voluntary p[re]sent to his Majesty.', *Statutes of the Realm: volume 5: 1628-80 (1819)*, page 307.

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=47288>

⁷¹ TNA: E179/254/9.

When the Monarchy was restored the King's supporters were not necessarily reinstated to their former positions. The clergy in post in 1662 were required to declare they would only use the approved Book of Common Prayer, if they were to retain their livings. Nathaniel Hewson must have conformed to the restored regime as he remained vicar of Little Addington until his death in 1692. Laurence never recovered the living; nor has a record been found of him being appointed to another parish. Little Addington vicarage had three hearths, as that is the number for which '*Mr Hewson*' was liable to pay tax there in 1673-4.⁷²

On 6 June 1665, Laurence Sanderson and Henry Hemington made an inventory of the goods and chattels of Mrs Ann Noak of Great Addington, who had recently died. Their signatures appear below.

A photograph of a piece of aged, yellowed paper with two handwritten signatures in dark ink. The top signature is 'Laurence Sanderson' and the bottom signature is 'Henry Hemington:'. The ink is somewhat faded and the handwriting is cursive.

Laurence paid tax on one hearth at Great Addington in 1662⁷³ and was presumably the '*Mr Sanderson*' who paid tax for one hearth there in 1673-4.⁷⁴ On that occasion, despite the names of the places, the number of householders recorded at the two Addington parishes were almost identical – 41 at Great Addington and 40 at Little Addington.

When he made his will on 28 March 1678, Laurence was still living at Great Addington and described himself as '*being indisposed of bodie*'. The will does not mention his wife, so she had almost certainly died before then. He left to his son Laurence the house at Great Addington where he lived, along with two yardlands and three quarternes of a yardland belonging to it. Other bequests in the will were:

- £100 to his daughter Frances Saunderson
- £20 to his son John Saunderson
- 5 marks to his daughter Susanna, wife of John Beeby
- 5 marks to his daughter '*Cecelie ye wife of Thomas Adam*'⁷⁵
- 5 marks to his daughter Ann, wife of John Pettit
- 20 shillings to the poor of Great Addington

The will appointed his son Laurence as executor and residual beneficiary.

⁷² TNA: E179/254/14.

⁷³ TNA: E179/254/11. The other householders with the surname in the Addington parishes were Theophilus Sanderson (10 hearths at Great Addington) and Mr Sanderson (10 hearths at Little Addington).

⁷⁴ TNA: E179/254/14. The other householders with the surname in the Addington parishes were Mr Thomas Sanderson (10 hearths at Great Addington) and John Sanderson Esq. (10 hearths at Little Addington).

⁷⁵ The will is in different handwriting to that of Laurence's signature, so it was probably a misunderstanding on the part of the scribe that led to Thomas Allom being recorded as '*Thomas Adam*'.

Laurence asked to be buried in the churchyard of Great Addington. However, the register of that parish does not survive for the period between the will being made and it being proved on 6 March 1687/8, so it is not certain exactly when he died; nor is there a record of when or where he was actually buried. The Visitation of Northamptonshire indicates he was still alive in April 1682 when the Herald visited Oundle and recorded a pedigree of the Sanderson family.⁷⁶ That source states that Laurence Sanderson disclaimed arms, which may have been to avoid the higher taxation liable to be imposed on a person who did bear heraldic arms or alternatively because he was unable to prove his entitlement to such arms.

Probate of Laurence's will (see Appendix K) was granted to Frances Deane, alias Sanderson, who was described in the associated bond as '*natural and lawful daughter and principal Legatery and alsoe Administratrix*' of Laurence Sanderson. The sureties who on 6 March 1687/8 signed the relevant bond were Thomas Deane of Denford (chandler), John Pettit of Doddington (yeoman) and John Sanderson of '*Rause*' [i.e. Raunds] (yeoman). It seems that Laurence junior, who had been named as executor in the will and was not mentioned in the bond, had himself died by that stage.

John is the only son known to have survived Laurence senior. The parish register of St Sepulchre Northampton records the marriage on 13 September 1687 of '*John Saunderson & Hannah Knighton both of Rands*' [i.e. Raunds]. John and Hannah had three children baptised at Raunds, two of whom died in infancy and the other as a young unmarried adult. Hannah was buried there in 1721 and her husband as '*John Sanderson yeoman aged Eighty Four*' on 1 December 1734. Therefore, it appears that Laurence and Jane Sanderson do not have any present-day descendants who bear their surname, although there are a vast number of others.

⁷⁶ *The Visitation of the County of Northampton in the Year 1681*, edited by Henry Isham Longden, page 190.
<https://archive.org/details/nrs0028/page/190/mode/2up>

John Sanderson (c.1602-1672/3) – uncle

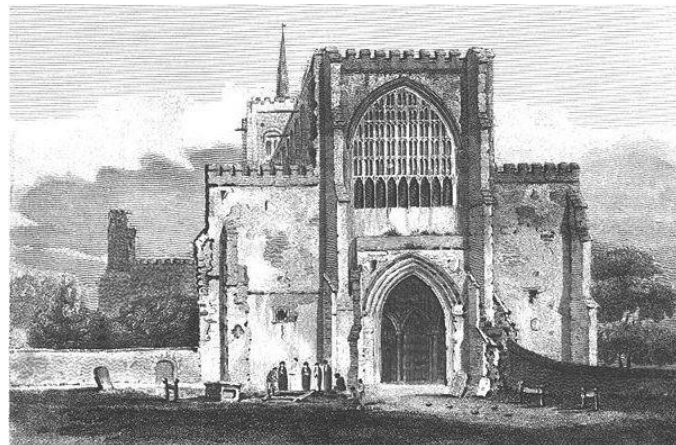
John Sanderson was described in his father's will as his oldest son but no record has been found of his christening or birthplace. His parents (John Sanderson & Cecily Tawyer, formerly Gage) married on 29 December 1600 or 1601 and his younger brother Laurence was christened on 8 August 1604, so it is reasonable to estimate John's birth took place in 1602 or 1603. These other sources stray slightly outside this range:

- The Visitation of Northamptonshire in 1681 states that John's age at death was 73, which would mean he was born in 1598-99, which would have been earlier than the date of his parents' marriage.
- John Sanderson matriculated from Clare College, Cambridge in Easter 1616 and was described as aged 17 in 1618⁷⁷ which if he is the same person would indicate that he was born around 1600-1601.

Apart from his admission to Gray's Inn in 1619 as '*John Sanderson, son and heir of John Sanderson of Stanwick Northamptonshire Esq.*'⁷⁸ and the one posthumous reference⁷⁹ to him as a '*Councillor at Law*', it is not known to what extent John followed a legal career.

The 1681 Visitation of Northamptonshire identified John's wife as Margaret the daughter of Ralph Smith who from 1585 to 1638 was Rector of Milton Keynes, which was then a small village.⁸⁰

After St Albans Abbey, Hertfordshire was dissolved in 1539, its church served the local parish until it was consecrated as the cathedral of a new diocese in 1877.



St Albans Abbey in 1805

⁷⁷ *Alumni Cantabrigienses*, Part 1, Volume 4, compiled by John Venn & J A Venn (Cambridge, 1927).
<https://archive.org/details/p1alumnicanabri04univuoft/p1alumnicanabri04univuoft/page/16/mode/2up>

⁷⁸ *The Register of Admissions to Gray's Inn* by Joseph Foster (London, 1889), folio 765.
<https://archive.org/details/registeradmissi00inngoog/page/157/mode/1up?view=theater>

⁷⁹ *A History of the County of Northampton*, volume 3, pages 160-164.
<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/northants/vol3/pp160-164#fnn58>

⁸⁰ CCED: <https://theclergydatabase.org.uk/jsp/persons/CreatePersonFrames.jsp?PersonID=151854>

The abbey is some 48 miles from Little Addington and 28 miles from Milton Keynes. However, there is no doubt that the marriage on 25 May 1628 of 'Mr John Sandersone and Mrs Margtt Smyth'⁸¹ which was recorded in its register is of the couple whose 14 children listed below were all baptised and/or buried at Little Addington:

	Born/baptised*	Married	Died/buried*
Ralph	1630*		c.1657
Theophilus	1631*	Mary Harriman 1660	1683
Margaret	1632*	John Miller	
Thomas	1634*		c.1660
Susanna	1635*	n/a	1661*
Martha	1636/7*	Samuel Holloway Miles Miller 1672	
Richard	1638*	n/a	1638*
Elizabeth	1639*	n/a	1645*
Francis	1640*	n/a	1645*
Anne	1642*	n/a	1651*
Francis	1645*	n/a	1653*
Laurence	1646*	n/a	1652*
Charles	1647*	n/a	1652*
John	c.1648	n/a	1648*

Bequests in the will of Margaret's father included £13.6.8d to be provided to her in 'household stuff or plate or in liewe thereof in money' as well as £5 to his 'godson Ra: Saundersonne' and 40 shillings each to 'everie other of my Grandchildren male & female which shalbe living within twelve Monethes after my decease'. Probate of that will was granted by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on 4 July 1638.⁸²

John Sanderson was an enthusiastic supporter of the King both before and after the Restoration of the Monarchy in 1660; the Victoria County History states in relation to the vicarage of Little Addington:

*The endowment now includes 275 acres of glebe, a part of which was a thank-offering for the Restoration, given by John Sanderson, 'Counsellor at law,' who had been 'a great sufferer for King Charles I.'*⁸³

This is based on a document dating from 1718 whose text says:

*John Sanderson Esq. Councillor at Law gave one yard land to be added to the Glebe of the Vicarage since the Restoration having been a great Sufferer of the K. Ch. 1.*⁸⁴

Little Addington parish register records the burial on 14 January 1672/1673 of 'John Sanderson Esq.' He is commemorated on this monument in Little Addington church:

⁸¹ The title 'Mrs' did not at that time indicate marital status.

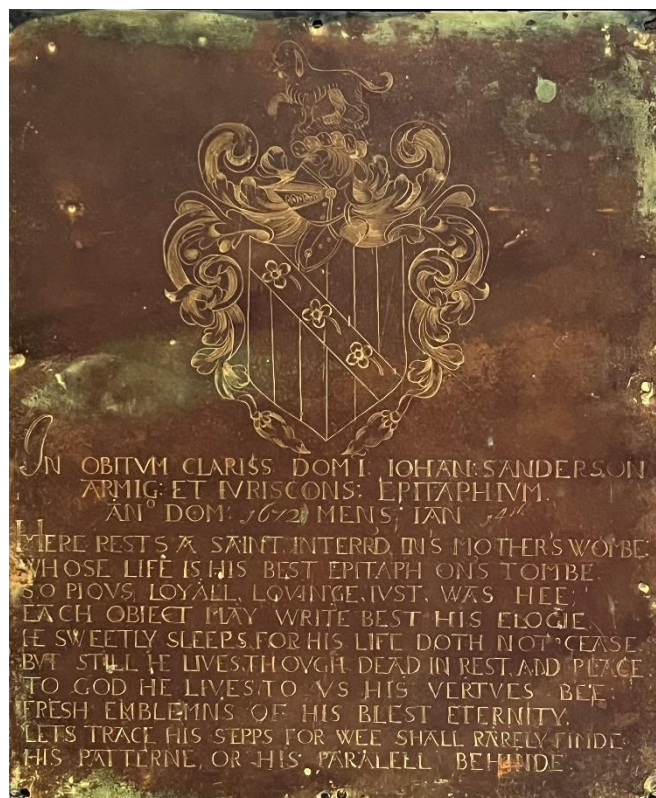
⁸² TNA: PROB11/177/409.

<https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/D873422>

⁸³ *A History of the County of Northampton*, volume 3, pages 160-164.

<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/northants/vol3/pp160-164#fnn58>

⁸⁴ British Library: Lansdowne MS 1029 folio 4v.



Bridges' History of Northamptonshire transcribed the text of the monument as:

*In Obitus Clariss. Dom. Johan. Sanderson
 Armiger & Juriscon. Epitaphium.
 An. Dom. 1672. mens. Jan. 14.
 Here rests a Saint interrd in's Mother's Womb,
 Whose life is his best Epitaph on's tomb.
 So pious, loyal, loving, just, was he,
 Each object may write best his elegy.
 He sweetly sleeps, for his life doth not cease,
 But still he lives, tho' dead in rest and peace.
 To God he lives; to us his Virtues bee
 Fresh Emblems of his blest eternity.
 Let's trace his steps, for we shall rarely find
 His pattern, or his parallell behind.⁸⁵*

On 20 February 1672/3, an inventory of the goods and chattels of John Sanderson of Little Addington was compiled by Josiah Hall, Nathaniel Huson, Theophilus Sanderson and William Tawyer. The total value assessed for the 22 items listed was £337.10s.0d. The most valuable of these were in three groups referred to as 'redie money', 'In his bed Chamber and' and 'In his Studdy in books etc' – each of which was assessed at £40. Many of the items were listed room-by-room, indicating that his home included four

⁸⁵ A History of the County of Northampton, volume 2, page 208, by John Bridges, edited by Peter Whalley.
<https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/viewer/884582/?page=226>

chambers, a guest chamber, a servants' chamber, '*Kitching & Lard house*', hall & buttery, cellar, little parlour & closet, great parlour, study, stables, coach house, brewhouse and barn. John had evidently not left a will but administration was granted by Northampton Archdeaconry Court to his widow Margaret on 11 March 1672/3.

The Court book of Northampton Archdeaconry includes the account for John's estate.⁸⁶ It was submitted by his widow Margaret and endorsed by Theophilus Sanderson, his son and heir, and by his daughters Margaret Saunderson alias Miller (wife of John Miller, gentleman) & Martha Saunderson alias Miller. Out of John and Margaret Sanderson's 14 children, Theophilus, Margaret and Martha were the only ones still alive at that stage.

The account reported that expenditure had been incurred totalling £44.15s.8d, which consisted of these items:

- £40 on his funeral
- £2 '*to the Apothecary for phisicke in the tyme of his ye said deceased sickness*'
- £1.6s.0d for the letters of administration
- 6s.8d. for drawing the accounts and associated proctor's fee
- £1.3s. for the Judge and Registrar's fees

That left £292.14s.4d. from the total valuation of the inventory. The account was approved on 5 June 1673.

Further details about the Sanderson house can be found in the list of those at Little Addington who were liable to pay hearth tax (or exempt from liability) for the year ending 25 March 1674. In this '*John Sanderson Esquire*' was recorded as having ten hearths in his house – the greatest number in the parish.⁸⁷ Evidently, the list had not been updated to reflect John's demise.

These pictures are of Manor Farmhouse, Church Walk at Little Addington and a datestone in an external wall there.



⁸⁶ Court book (1665-1685), number 145.

⁸⁷ TNA: E179/254/14.

The datestone displays the arms of the Sanderson family and the date 1666. However, it is doubtful whether the present building is the one where the family lived at that time, as its description by Historic England suggests the datestone has been reset and that the building was probably the farmhouse to the manor house '*which has been demolished*'.⁸⁸

Margaret survived her husband by just over two years, as '*Margaret the wife of John Sanderson*' was buried on 6 February 1674/1675, also at Little Addington. The text of her will is set out in Appendix J.

⁸⁸ Historic England: Manor Farmhouse, Church Walk, Little Addington.
<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1040333?section=official-list-entry>

Cecily Sanderson & Thomas Allom

Little Addington parish register records the baptism on 1 February 1640/1 of '*Cibciley Sanderson the daughter of Laurence Sanderson*'.

On 23 May 1662, Cecily Sanderson married Thomas Allome at Little Addington. The Allom family had been present at Moulton at least as far back as the 16th century, but the lack of more than a handful of entries in its surviving parish registers during the period 1636 to 1688 prevent certainty about the identity of Thomas' parents. Moulton is some 15 miles from Little Addington but it is likely that Cecily would have visited that village whilst she was growing up as it was the home of her grandfather and other close relatives.

Thomas and Cecily lived at Moulton, where Thomas Allam was liable to pay tax on his two hearths in the year ending 25 March 1674.

When Lawrence Sanderson, who was by then living at Great Addington, made his will on 28 March 1678 he left five marks (i.e. £3.6s.8d) to '*my daughter Cecelie ye wife of Thomas Adam*' the spelling of her surname on that occasion evidently being a mistake. The legacy was modest compared with some others in the will, probably because Cecily had already benefitted from a marriage settlement.

Notes on the Allom family that were made by Rev Henry Isham Longden (now kept at Northamptonshire Archives) record that Thomas served as a juror in 1697.

'*Cicely the wife of Tho: Allom*' was buried at Moulton on 24 March 1707/8.

Thomas Allom Senr.' was buried at Moulton on 19 September 1714.

Thomas' will, dated 18 August 1714, was proved on 5 March 1714/5 by his son Thomas, to whom he left everything.⁸⁹ In this document, Thomas the elder described himself as a yeoman '*being somewhat Indisposed in body*'. He specifically mentioned possessions such as his farm house in Moulton, three quarternes of a yardland of land in the open and common fields of Moulton that were occupied by William Watts, and also referred to his corn, grain and hay. The will was signed with a 'T' shaped mark, which may indicate that Thomas could not write his name or, alternatively, that he was too ill to do so.

There was at least one child in addition to Thomas junior – a daughter Ann who married William Watts in 1697 and whose absence from the will of Thomas senior was presumably because provision that had already been made for her. There is no doubt about Ann's parentage because, as set out in Appendix L, the will of her husband mentioned premises that were formerly the estate of '*my deceased father in law Thomas Allom*'.

⁸⁹ NAC: 3rd series, book N, number 82.

Thomas Allom & Elizabeth Young – son

Thomas Allom was described as a singleman, aged 79, when he was buried at Moulton on 7 June 1747. He was almost certainly the son of his namesake who had died in 1714 and referred in his will to *'my loving son Thomas Allam'*. There is little doubt that Thomas junior was born at Moulton but because of the long gap in the registers of that parish, it is not possible to check whether he was baptised there or whether he had any siblings other than his sister Ann.

In 1715, Thomas Allom served as a churchwarden at Moulton.⁹⁰

Although he never married, Thomas was the father of at least one child:

- *'Mary the base born daughter of Anne Rice'* was baptised at Moulton on 29 June 1706. On 17 July 1706, Thomas Allom senior and junior entered into a bond for £50, requiring payment of one shilling and six pence per week for seven years with £5 for the apprenticeship at the age of 7 of Mary, daughter of Ann Ryce. This implies that Thomas junior was Mary's father. However, there is another candidate for that role, as on 16 July 1706 an order was made that William Corby, late of Moulton, husbandman relieve for seven years the inhabitants from *'providing for the female Bastard child (born 18 August 1705) of Ann Rice, singlewoman'*.⁹¹
- The Moulton register records the christening on 1 September 1712 of *'Tho. ye Base born son of Eliz: Young and as she deposed upon oath of Thomas Allom jur.'*

Elizabeth Young can be positively identified with the help of an analytical index to the Brixworth parish register which was compiled by Rev James Jackson (vicar of Brixworth from 1735-1770).⁹² This confirms that she was baptised at Brixworth on 28 December 1679, a daughter of William and Jane Young. Elizabeth was the second of their five offspring. Jackson's index is meticulous and mentions many events involving Brixworth people that took place outside Brixworth itself. As the index includes no details of a marriage for Elizabeth, there is no doubt that she remained legally single throughout her life.

⁹⁰ *The Registers of Moulton, Northamptonshire*, transcribed and edited by Sidney J Madge (London, 1903), page 218.

<https://archive.org/details/registerofmoul47moul/page/n267/mode/2up>

⁹¹ *The Registers of Moulton, Northamptonshire*, transcribed and edited by Sidney J Madge (London, 1903). The documents referred to are mentioned on pages xx and 81 with the references: William Corby = E12, Thomas Allom = E13.

<https://archive.org/details/moultonchurchan00madggoog/page/n5/mode/2up>

⁹² NRO: ML380, page 63.

Ann Allom & William Watts – daughter

The register of St Sepulchre Northampton records the marriage on 16 November 1697 of '*William Watts of Moulton & Ann Allam of the same.*' They had two sons baptised at Moulton – William (1698/9) and Allom (1700).

William Watts senior was buried at Moulton on 30 December 1722. When William Watts the elder of Moulton signed his will on 3 March 1720/1, he mentioned his wife Anne, his sons Allam and William and also '*my deceased father in law Thomas Allom*'. The will provides an indication about the location of Thomas Allom's farm (see Appendix L).⁹³

No record of the death or burial of Ann Watts has been positively identified.

⁹³ NAC: 5th series, book 7, number 20. The will was proved on 26 January 1722/3.

Thomas Allom & Eleanor Poole – grandson

Thomas Allom (alias Young) was christened at Moulton on 1 September 1712. Neither of his parents ever married and it seems likely that he was brought up in his mother's native village of Brixworth. He appears to have remained there for the rest of her life, with Brixworth parish register recording the burial on 27 January 1756 of '*Elizabeth Young (the mother of Thomas Allom) aged 76*'.

Thomas Allom and Eleanor Poole were both living at Cold Ashby when they married there on 4 October 1736. Eleanor had been born at Hanging Houghton in the parish of Lamport, about one mile north of Brixworth. Jackson's index to the Brixworth parish specifically confirms that it was the son of Elizabeth Young who married Eleanor Poole '*of Houghton*' and that he '*goes by the name of Thomas Allom*'.⁹⁴

Thomas and Eleanor set up home at Brixworth, where their children were christened:

Forename	Baptised	Married	Buried
Samuel	1737	Elizabeth Bamford 1762	1777 Northampton All Saints
Sarah	1739	William Howcutt 1757 John Allen 1784	1821 Brixworth
James	1741	Elizabeth Thomas 1767	1816 Brixworth
John	1743	Elizabeth Turner 1767	
Hester	1745	Francis Cooke 1766	1818 Brixworth
Thomas	1748	Elizabeth Bray 1770	
Martha	1751	n/a	1752 Brixworth
Joseph	1754		1820 Brixworth

The Brixworth Enclosure Award, which was made on 18 May 1781, included a list of assessments of the '*quality price or value*' of the homesteads, old enclosures etc. that were not the subject of the award itself. Amongst the properties included on that list was a '*messuage or tenement with yard and appurtenances*' owned and occupied by Thomas Allom. This property extended to 10 perches (i.e. 0.0625 acre) and was assessed at 12 shillings.⁹⁵

Eleanor Allom was buried at Brixworth on 18 November 1781 and Thomas on 4 July 1786. Thomas described himself as a weaver and sick in body when he signed his will on 19 February 1785. In this, he left everything to his son Joseph, apart from '*the little Loam [i.e. loom] that Edward Wite now workes in*' and which was left to '*Thomas Allom my Grandson*'. Joseph proved the will on 10 July 1787 and testified that his father's personal estate did not amount to £20. The text of the will appears in Appendix M.

The descent of Thomas Allom from Lawrence Sanderson and Joan Mighton is set out In Appendix E.

⁹⁴ NRO: ML 380, pages 31 & 63.

⁹⁵ NRO: Brixworth Enclosure Award, page 190.

William Watts & Elizabeth Capell – grandson

Moulton parish register records the baptism on 23 February 1698/9 of *'William ye son of Will & Ann Wattes'*.

'William Wats of Moulton & Elizabeth Capel of Stow Novem ecclesiis' [i.e. Stowe Nine Churches] were married at Cold Higham on 5 June 1723. They had two children who were baptised at Moulton – Elizabeth (1724) and Mary (1725).

When John Chapman of Moulton made his will on 17 February 1730/1, its legacies included £10 each *'to my kinsman William Watts and to his brother Allom Watts'*.⁹⁶ An earlier will made by *'John Chapman of Moulton ... Gent.'* survives. The will was dated 3 August 1723 and signed by the testator. Its provisions include:

'I give to my Cousen⁹⁷ William Watts of Moulton Son of my Cousen William Watts of Moulton Lately deceased and his Heirs for ever All that my House and Homestead with the Appurtenances in Moulton aforesaid in the possession of Daniell Barber And Also I give to my Cousen William Watts and his Heirs All those my Four Yard Land in the Fields of Moulton Aforesaid now in the possession of Daniell Barber'

and also a bequest of £50 to *'my Cousen Allam Watts'*.⁹⁸

Moulton parish register records the burial on 24 May 1752 of *'William Watts of the East side (dying at Little Billing)'*. Records of Archdeaconry Court of Northampton include a bond dated 15 June 1752 made by Eliz. Watts of Moulton widow, Robert Capell of Stow Nine Churches & John Warren of Abington yeoman for the administration by the said Eliz. Watts the widow and relict of Wm Watts late of Moulton gentleman intestate of his goods, chattels & credits, signed by E Watts, Robert Capell & John Warren. Eliz. Watts was sworn on the same day.

⁹⁶ Proved at NAC on 15 May 1731.

⁹⁷ At that time, the word 'cousin' had a wider range of possible meanings than it does in the 21st century, including nephew/niece and great nephew/great niece.

⁹⁸ NRO: NPL 1089.

Allom Watts – grandson

Moulton parish register records the baptism on 13 December 1700 of Allom the son of William & Ann Watts. On 29 September 1718, Allom Watts was apprenticed for a term of seven years to Thomas Page, a grocer of West Haddon.⁹⁹ No reference to Allom has been found in Northamptonshire later than the bequest to him of £50 that John Chapman included in his will in 1730/1.

The name (whether spelled as Allam Watts or Allom Watts) is so uncommon that it is very plausible that he may have been the father of these children, all described as offspring of Allam & Mary Watts, whose baptisms were recorded some 70 miles distant from Moulton in the parish register of Egham, Surrey:

Name	Baptised
Mary	21 March 1738/9
John	19 March 1739/40
Anne	2 April 1742
Richard	2 June 1744
Thomas & William (twins)	9 March 1746/7

Records of marriage licences granted by the Faculty Office include these two which were issued in rapid succession, both of which probably relate to the father of this family¹⁰⁰ However, no record has been found of either marriage taking place and it is the earlier licence that involved a woman called Mary.

Licence Date	Groom	Bride
23 November 1736	Allam Watts	Mary Terrill
28 November 1737	Allam Watts	Anne Carr

Egham parish register records the burial on 2 June 1757 of '*Allom Watts*'.

⁹⁹ TNA: IR1/47

¹⁰⁰ Faculty Office Marriage Licence Index at FindMyPast.

Appendix A – Possible Sanderson ancestry before the 16th century

Accounts of the descent of Lawrence Sanderson (c.1542-1611) from earlier generations of the Sanderson family appear in the following two extracts from *'The Saunderson Family of Little Addington'* by Rev W D Sweeting.¹⁰¹

'The Northamptonshire branch is one of several ancient lines descended from Robert de Bedic, of Bedic, county Durham, living in the 11th century, whose descendant in the sixth generation, Alexander de Bedic, living in 1333, was the last to retain the territorial description, as his son was the first to use the patronymic by which the family has since been known, of Sanderson, or Saunderson, i.e., son of Alexander.'

'The direct ancestor of the Northamptonshire line was Lawrence Saunderson, lord of the manor of Tempsford, co. Beds., 10th in descent from Alexander de Bedic above-named. He purchased the estate of Little Addington, as well as the advowson of the living, in the middle of the 16th century.'

Sweeting's article also mentions the grant of heraldic arms to Lawrence's son John, quoting this extract from a letter written by Richard St George, Clarenceaux King of Arms on 7 April 1629, the source being described as *'Visitation of Northamptonshire, MS Harleian, British Museum'*.

*'Having received testimony from Mr Samuel Saunderson, of the Bishopric of Durham, that John Saunderson, of Addington Parva in the county of Northampton, is a younger branch descended out of his family, I doe assign unto him the arms of that family, distinguished by quatrefoyles upon the Bend as they be here depicted.'*¹⁰²

Evidence has not been found elsewhere to confirm the accuracy or otherwise of the statements about Lawrence's forebears made by Sweeting or in the letter that he quoted. Sweeting was wrong on at least one detail. Lawrence Sanderson did not own the advowson of Little Addington; it was purchased by his son John in 1621.¹⁰³

¹⁰¹ NNQ: 1st series, volume I, pages 113-116.

<https://archive.org/details/nrs0001/page/114/mode/2up>

¹⁰² NNQ: 1st series, volume I, page 192 identifies the Samuel Saunderson who testified about his relationship to the Little Addington branch as a son of Henry of Hedleyhope, county Durham and states that Samuel was buried at Lanchester in 1650.

<https://archive.org/details/nrs0001/page/192/mode/2up>

¹⁰³ Feet of Fines, Northants. Hilary 19 James I. Cited in 'Parishes: Little Harrowden', *A History of the County of Northampton*: Volume 4 (1937), pages 185-187.

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=66345>

Appendix B – The Mighton Family in Bedfordshire

The published Visitation of Northamptonshire for 1618-19 indicates that Joan Mighton came from Tempsford, Bedfordshire but it does not name any of her forebears.¹⁰⁴

Wills made by nine people with her surname or its variations were proved at Bedford Archdeaconry Court between 1484 and 1858.¹⁰⁵

Proved	Name	Description	Place	Miles from Tempsford	Legibility
1507	John Mytton	Clerk	Tempsford	NIL	Yes
1553	Thomas Mytton		Willington	6	Yes
1556	John Myton	Yeoman	Willington	6	Yes
1557	John Myton		Roxton	1	Yes
1557-8	Alice Mytyn	Widow	Willington	6	Mainly
1602	John Myghton	Gentleman	Bedford	10	Yes
1613	George Mighton	Shepherd	Stagsden	15	Yes
1620-1	John Mighton	Taylor	Tempsford	NIL	Yes
1641	Thomas Mighton	Labourer	Cardington	8	Yes

None of the wills mention a Joan who could have been Lawrence's wife or anyone with the Sanderson surname. However, they do include these references to the individuals who were or apparently had before their marriage been called Joan Mighton:

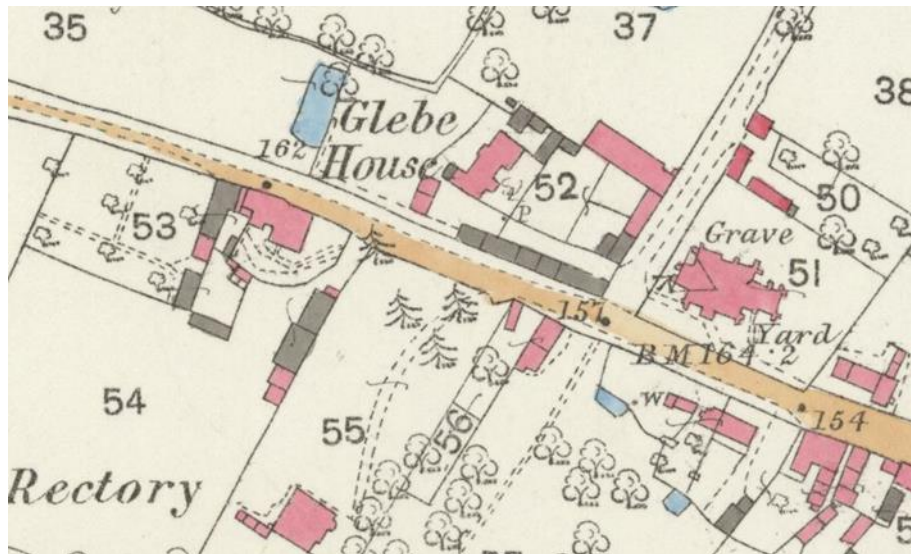
- The will of Thomas Mytton of Willington, made in 1551, mentioned his wife Joan and also a son and five other individuals who appear to have been his children, but none of them were called Joan.
- When John Mighton of Tempsford made his will in 1620, he appointed his daughter Joane to be residual legatee and executrix.
- Thomas Mighton's will made in 1637 mentioned his daughter Joane Harper.

¹⁰⁴ *The Visitations of Northamptonshire made in 1564 and 1618-19 with Northamptonshire pedigrees from various Harleian Mss*, edited by Walter C Metcalfe (London 1887), p.133.

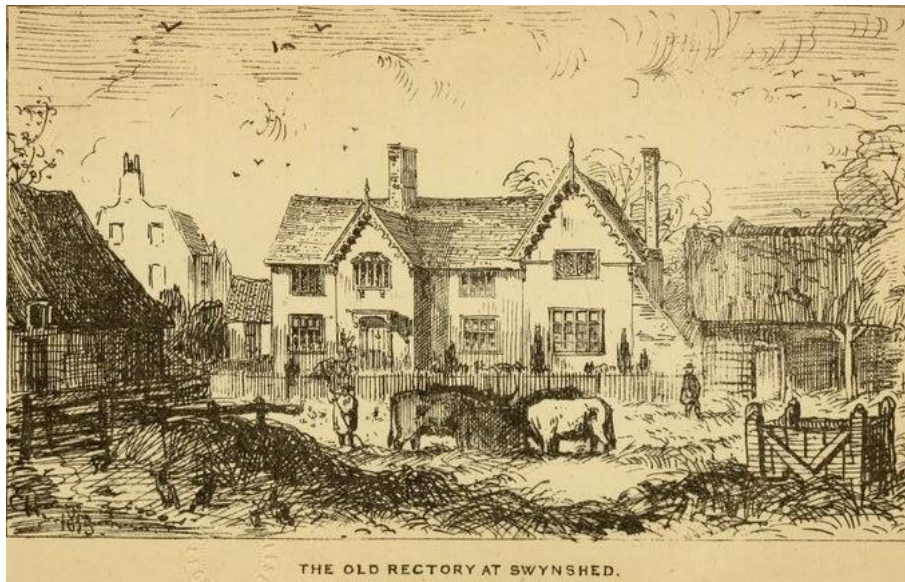
<https://archive.org/details/visitationsofnor00harvrich/page/132/mode/2up>

¹⁰⁵ *Index of Bedfordshire Probate Records 1484-1858, Part II: Kimpton – Z*, British Record Society, London 1994. No Mighton or similar wills from Bedfordshire appear in the index for wills proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

Appendix C – Swineshead Rectory



In 1878, a new rectory was built on the south side of High Street.¹⁰⁶ It appears immediately below the number '55' on the above extract from an Ordnance Survey of 1883.¹⁰⁷ Proof of the location of the older Rectory (Glebe House on the 1883 map) can be found in a paper delivered in 1850 by William Airey (Rector from 1845 to 1874), which features the picture immediately below of the Rectory as it was at the time.¹⁰⁸



¹⁰⁶ Swineshead Rectory.

<https://bedsarchives.bedford.gov.uk/CommunityHistories/Swineshead/SwinesheadRectory.aspx>

¹⁰⁷ <https://maps.nls.uk/view/114481320>

¹⁰⁸ *On a Copy of the Solemn League and Covenant found at Swynshed, in Huntingdonshire* by William Airey, in 'Reports and Papers read at the meetings of the Architectural Societies ... in 1852-1853', pages 395-406.
<https://archive.org/details/reportpapersofa02asso/page/404/mode/2up>

The old Rectory is now called Moat Farmhouse and is a Grade II listed building. Historic England states that the oldest part of it dates from the late 16th or early 17th century¹⁰⁹, so it is feasible that the building, which is shown in the following picture, may have been Lawrence Sanderson's home when he was Rector of the parish.



Bedfordshire & Luton Archives holds copies of four terriers of the land and other property with which the Rectory of Swineshead was endowed.¹¹⁰ All provide considerable detail about the extent and location of the glebe land which provided an income for the Rector in post at the relevant times. Their reference numbers and dates are:

- FAC53/1 - (no date, but probably early 17th century)
- FAC53/2 - (1709)
- FAC53/3 - (1727)
- FAC53/4 - (3 July 1822)

The terriers dated 1709 and 1727 provide the most information about the Rectory house itself, describing it as built with timber with a part tiled and part straw roof.

The 1709 list elaborated as follows:

- The ground floor contained a kitchen, hall, milkhouse, washing house and porch, all floored with bricks and a parlour covered with boards.
- The upper floor contained six chambers with all floors boarded.
- Corn barn (4 bays)
- Barn (3 bays)
- Stable
- Hay barn & granary adjoining (5 bays)
- Little barn (3 bays)
- All barns built of timber and covered with straw.

The 1727 list more briefly stated that the Parsonage-house contained '*three rooms on a floor besides butteries, four chambers and two closets*'. The descriptions of outbuildings given in 1727 are similar to those in the 1707 list but record the five-bay building as a '*Hay barn & Brewhouse adjoining*'. The 1727 list said that the homestead consisted of a large yard and garden and three closes with a total area of 3¹/₂ acres (1.42 hectares).

¹⁰⁹ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1321246?section=official-list-entry>

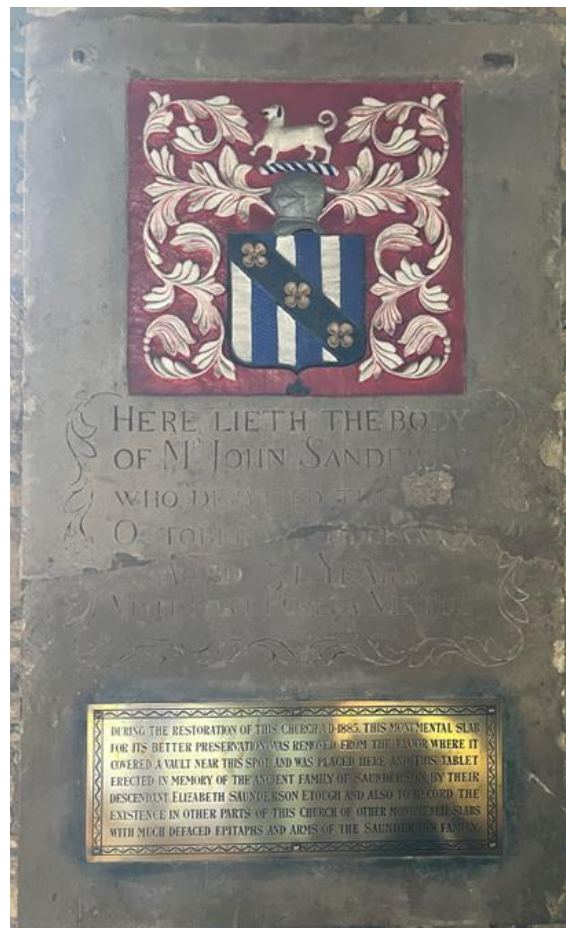
¹¹⁰ BLA: FAC53/1-4.

Appendix D – Sanderson monuments at Moulton church

The medieval parish church of St Peter & St Paul, Moulton is described in detail by Historic England¹¹¹. It underwent considerable internal changes in Victorian times and also much more recently. Some of the changes are described in the brass plate attached to the monument pictured below. This is now fixed to the north wall of the north aisle; it is the only memorial to the Sanderson family visible within Moulton church.

The inscription on the stone is:

*'Here lieth the body of Mr John Sanderson who departed this life October ye 6th
MDCLXXXIX [1689] aged 31 years. Vivit post funera virtus [Virtue lives on after
death]'*



¹¹¹ Historic England: Church of St Peter & St Paul, Church Street, Moulton.
<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1356515?section=official-list-entry>



Writing in 1822-30, George Baker recorded the inscriptions for members of the Sanderson family in Moulton church that were then legible as follows.¹¹²

MOULTON.		51
MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS:		
NAVE. On tablet, over one of the pillars:		NORTH CHANCEL. On slabs:
I. John Chapman Gent. 19 Feb. 1730 æt. 66.		15. Susanna d. of John Sanderson 12 Jan. 1638.
On slabs:		16. John Sanderson s. of Francis S. Gent. 7 Dec. 1702 æt. 52.
1. Robert Crabb 27 Mar. 1785 æt. 3.		Thomas Sanderson s. of the above 18 Nov. 1733. æt. 47.
Anne White 2 July 1785. æt. 28.		17. The wife of John Sanderson, Gent. 19 Nov. 1712 æt. 52.
2. John Aspinall husband of Elizabeth Aspinall—21 Mar. 1808 æt. 57.		18. Elizabeth d. of Mr. John Sanderson & Sara. 8 Mar. 1689.
3. John Aspinall, husband of Amy-Nethercoat Aspinall 27 July 1815.		19. Thomas s. of Mr. John Sanderson and Sarah bur. 13 Jan. 1684.
North aisle:		20. Mary Saunderson 20 Aug. 1658.
4. Elizabeth Hawkes 22 Jan 1802 æt. 69.		21. Arms: paly of six, on bend three quatrefoils, Sanderson. Crest: on a wreath a talbot statant.
5. John Clarke Barber husband of Eliz. B. 30 Dec. 1796 æt. 39.		HERE LIETH THE BODY
John son of the above 13 Dec. 1807 æt. 10.		OF MR. JOHN SANDERSON
6. Mrs. Sarah Page d. of Rd and Elinour P. 18 Ap. 1763 æt. 82.		WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
7. Eleanor w. of Rd Manning, Gent. 17 Sept. 1752 æt. 28.		OCTOBER Y'E 6. MDCLXXX.
8. Eleanor their dau. 1753 æt. 1.		AGED 31 YEARS
9. John Barber husband of Alice B. 13 Oct. 1780 æt. 49.		VIVIT POST FUNERA VIRTUS.
10. Alice Barber w. of John B. 23 Mar. 1787 æt. 60.		Other slabs defaced, and on a mutilated one, arms, chevron between three crescents impaling Sanderson.
SOUTH AISLE.		SOUTH CHANCEL.
II. On a small mural marble:		

It is likely that the texts as printed in Baker's book are summaries.

¹¹² *History and Antiquities of the county of Northampton* by George Baker, volume 1, page 51.
<https://archive.org/details/HistoryAndAntiquitiesOfTheCountyOfNorthamptonBakerVol1/page/n51/mode/2up>

Appendix E – Descent of Thomas Allom from Lawrence Sanderson

Lawrence SANDERSON born c.1542 married 1568 Watford buried 1611 Tempsford	Joan MIGHTON buried 1616 Tempsford
John SANDERSON baptised 1578/9 Swineshead married 1601 Rushton died c.1653 Moulton	Cecily GAGE born c.1578 buried 1643 Rushton
Laurence SANDERSON baptised 1604 Roxton died c.1687	Jane
Cecily SANDERSON baptised 1640/1 Little Addington married 1661 Little Addington buried 1707/8 Moulton	Thomas ALLOM buried 1714 Moulton
Thomas ALLOM born c.1667 (not married) buried 1747 Moulton	Elizabeth YOUNG baptised 1679 Brixworth buried 1756 Brixworth
Thomas ALLOM baptised 1712 Moulton married 1736 Cold Ashby buried 1786 Brixworth	Eleanor POOLE baptised 1713 Lamport buried 1781 Brixworth

Appendix F – Will of Laurence Sanderson, probate 1612
(Bedfordshire & Luton Archives Service reference ABP/W1612-1613/30)

There are two contemporary versions of the will – the original manuscript and also a copy written into the probate register, with no material difference between them.

The text of the original manuscript is:

*In the name of god Amen. The eight daie of December in the yere of the reigne of our
Soveraigne Lord James by the grace of god of England France and Ireland Kinge
defendor of the faith the ninth and of Scotland the Foure and Fourtyth [i.e.1611] I
Lawrence Sanderson of Temysford within the Countie of Bedford gentleman being sick
in bodie but of good and perfect remembrance thanks be given to god doe make this
my last will and testament in manner and forme following
First I commend my soule unto god my maker And to Jesus Christ my onely redeemer
by whose death and passions I am stedfastlie perswaded of my salvacon
Item my will ys that my bodie should be buried within the parish church of Temysford
in the myddle space over against my seate
Lastlie I doe appointe and ordeyne Joan Sanderson my welbeloved wyffe to be my
whole and onely Executor for to dispose of all my goods and Chattells as she shall
thinke fytt and expedient
In wyttnesse whereof the parties whose names are under wrytten doe veryfie this to
be true
Willm Sanderson [signed]
Jeffey Rogers [signed]*

Probate was granted at Bedford Archdeaconry Court on 6 May 1612.

Appendix G – Will of Joan Sanderson, probate 1616
(Bedfordshire & Luton Archives Service reference ABP/R32 folio 49d)

The text of the office copy of the will is:

In the name of god Amen: I Joane Saundersonne of Tempsforde in the countie of Bedforde widowe doe make this my last will and testament in manner and fourme following:

Firste I bequeathe my soule into the handes of allmightie god my creator; and my bodie to be buried in the churche of Tempsforde in Seemely manner.

Item I give unto 20tie of the poorest people of this parishe x:s [10 shillings] equalle to be distributed betweene them att the time of my burial:

Item whereas there is xxii li [£22] that hathe beene longe owinge me in the handes of my sonne in lawe Alexander Ekins, I give x:li [£10] thereof to be equallie devided amongst those his children that be unmarried att the time of my deathe; and I give vii li [£7] more thereof and iii li [£3] owinge me, by my sonne John Saundersonne, which maketh upp x:le [£10] equallie to be distributed, amongst the children of my said sonne John; and I give more to his eldest sonne John xs [10 shillings]; and to Lawrence his sonne one of my best bease and unto his youngest sonne three sheepe, and unto his daughter three sheepe, and one hive of bees.

Item I give unto Joane Rogers, my god daughter vs [5 shillings]

Item I give vs [5 shillings] more equallie to be devided amongst the other children of Jefferie Rogers:

All the residewe my goodes & chattels, moveable and unmoveable and debtes I give unto Willyam Saunderson my sonne, whome I make my whole & onelie executor of this my laste will & testament, but my will and meaning is, that the beste beddsteede in the great chamber, a little table in the halle windowe, the boultinge tunne and the boultinge arke shalle remaine as standards in the howse to my sonne Willyam as longe as he liveth and after to his sonne Lawrence and soe after still to the next heire male;

Dated the fowerth daie of August, in the yeare of the yeare [sic] of our soveraigne lorde kinge James of England Fraunce & Irelande the 14th and of Scotland the 49th. Ao dni. 1616:

Item I give fortie shillings to Thomas Leaper the younger, my daughter Judithes sonne, to be paide him att his age of 22tie years:

This will was redd declared & confirmed by the saide Joane Saundersonne in the presence of G: Astrey senior John Luke G: Astrey junior.

Probate was granted at Bedford Archdeaconry Court on 28 September 1616.

Appendix H – Will of William Sanderson, probate 1648
(Bedfordshire & Luton Archives Service reference ABP/W1647-8/85)

Tempsford parish register does not include entries for the period 1632 to 1652 and the surviving Bishops Transcripts do not cover any years between 1640 and 1662, so there is no record there of William's burial. However, he evidently died during between 1 February 1647/8 (the date of his will) and 12 December 1648 (when it was proved).

The text of the will is:

*In the name of God Amen the first February in the yeare of our Lord god 1647 [i.e. 1647/8] I Willyam Sanderson of Tempsford within the County of Bedford gent being sike in body but of good and perfect remembrance thankes be given to god, do make this my last Will and Testament in maner and forme followeing,
First I Commend my soule to God my maker and to Jesus Christ my onely redeemer by whose death and passion I am stedfastly perswaded of my salvacon,
Item my will is that my body shall be buried within the parish Chansell of Tempsford in the middle of it;
Lastly I doe ordayne and appoynte John Sanderson my secon sonne to be my whole and onely Executrix [sic] in maner and forme following of all my goods and Chattels,
Item I give and bequeare unto my daufter Susan Sanderson tow [sic] hundred pounds of lawfull Englishe mony to be payd to her within three monthes after my decease,
Item I give and bequere unto my sonne Willyam one hundred pounds of lawfull Englishe monyes to be payd to him within one yeare after my decease.
Item my will is that Jane my wellbeloved wife shall paye unto my sonne Willyam Fifty pounds at hur death and my will is that my wife Jane shall have the use of the Fifty pounds hur lifetyme if so be shee keeps hurselke widdow, but if my wife do marry then the Fifty pounds and the use of it is to Come to my executor and he to paye it to my sonne Willyam,
Item my will is that my wife shall have all the land meado and pasture and houses which Cam to mee by Inheritance hur lifetime if so be shee keeps hurselke a widow in the Roume of hur Junture, excepe paying my sonne Lawrence twenty pounds a yeare during hur lyfetyme and after hur decease my will is that this gift shall come to my sonne John and his heires forever and he paye to my sonne Lawrence twenty pound a yeare out of it, and my will is that if my wife do marry then all the land meado and pasture and houses which Cam to mee by Inheritance shall come presently to my sonne John and he to paye my wife twenty pound a yeare out of it during hur lifetyme and my sonne Lawrence Twenty pound a yeare, his lyfetyme
Item I give unto my daufter Jane Heddy 20 s.
Item I give and bequeare unto my sonne Lawrence 12d.
Item my will is that my sonne John shall receave as much goods of mine as Comes to three hundred and five pounds to paye awaye whare it is given.
Item I give unto my daufter Susan Hanse my housl and one bead over and above which stands in the Rede loufte and my will is that my wife shall have the other haufe of my housel excepting one bed which stands in the greate Chamber which shall be stand[ard] to the house to be equally devided detwixt my wife and my daufter Susan,*

*and my will is that if my wife doe marry then the parte of housel that shee should
have shall be equally devided amongst my Children,
Item I give and bequeare unto my sonne John all the land meadow and pasture and
houses all that ever I purchased all my lifetyme to him and his heires forever, lying in
the parishes of Tempsford Everton Eaton Socon and Blumham.
Item I give and bequeare unto my sonne John Rayend Close after my lifetyme and my
wives to him and his heires forever;
Item my will is that my Grandchild my sonne Johns sonne shall have one of my best
Eues
In witness whereof I have heareunto sett my hand*

The marke of Willyam Sanderson

*Thomas Rogers [signed]
The marke of John Curtis*

Probate was granted by Bedford Archdeaconry Court on 12 December 1648.

Appendix I – Will of John Sanderson, probate 1653
(The National Archives reference PROB 11/225/11)¹¹³

The testator must have died between making this will on 15 May 1651 and 13 June 1653 when it was proved. There is no surviving parish register for Moulton that covers this period.

The text of the office copy of the will is:

In the name of God Amen. I John Sanderson of Molton in the County of Northton gentleman, calling to remembrance the uncertaine state and condicon of this transitory life, and considering withall that like as death is most certaine and assured to all creatures even so is the time and place thereof most uncertaine and unknowne; Willing therefore and minding by gods grace and assistance, before my departure out of this life, soe to dispose of that little which good [sic] of his great goodnes hath lent me in this life. That the same may be first pleasing to god, to the releife and comfort of my Children which god hath blessed me withall, and satisfacion to all men: Being now of whole and perfect memory both of mind and body (thanks be to god therefore) Doe this twelvth day of May, in the yeare of our Lord Christ, according to the account used in England one thousand, sixe hundred, Fifty and one, make, ordaine and declare this my last Will and testament in manner and forme following: First I willingly give and bequeath my soule into the hands of Almighty god my Creator, hoping through the death and passion of Jesus Christ his only sonne and my saviour to obtaine pardon and forgiveness of all my sinnes: And my body to the earth from whence it was made to be buried at the discretion of my Executor hereafter named.

Item I give and bequeath unto Thomas Sanderson my Third sonne, All that the sight of the Mannor of Molton aforesaid, now in the tenure and possession of me the said John Sanderson and Thomas Sanderson my sonne, and of Thomas March, Thomas Tite, and George Tite, or of their assignes, with all and singular howses . edifics, buildings, barnes, Stables, orchards, gardens, lands, leyes, meadowes, Closes, and severall enclosed grounds, warrens, dove houses, waterings, profits, commodities, wayes, paths, passages, Royalties, rents, services, lands, tenements and hereditaments, whatsoever, with their and all and every their appurtens, whatsoever, And all woods, Trees, Willows, and all other proffitts whatsoever growing in upon, or about the same premises or in upp or about any parte , or parcel thereof or appurtunt to them or any of them, in as large, ample, and beneficial manner in all things as ever I the said John Sanderson heretofore have, and now doe possese and enjoy the same, and every parte and parcel thereof with their appurtecs To have and to houlde, all and singular the said premises with their and every of their appurtencs whatsoever unto the said Thomas Sanderson my sonne and to his heires and Assignes forever. Uppon ths Condicon, That my said sonne Thomas Sanderson at the day of the date hereof hath entered into one obligacon of one hundred pounds, current money of England to John Sanderson my eldest sonne and sonne and heire apparent of me the said John, to pay to the Children of my said sonne John, the full and just summe of Fuiety [sic]

¹¹³ <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/D3379799>

pounds of like lawfull money of England, to be equally divided and paid unto all and every the said Children, everey one a share alike, within sixe monethes after my decease, as by the Condicon written under the said obligacon may appeare, which is the portcons and legacies which I doe by these presents give and bequeath to the Children of my said sonne, as my true intent and meaning is; And upon this condicon also, that my said sonne Thomas Sanderson hath, entered into two several obligacons bearing even date with their presents, each of them of the penalty of one Two hundred pounds a peece, with Condicons there under, for payment of Two hundred pounds of lawfull money of England to Francis Sanderson my youngest sonne, at two severall payments, The first to pay him, one hundred pounds, within three monethes after my decease, the other to pay one hundred pounds of like lawfull money of England within sixe monethes after my decease, as by the said severall obligacons and Condicons may appeare, which is parte of the porcon which I give and bequeath to my said sonne Francis.

I also give and bequeath unto my said sonne Thomas Sanderson in respect of his willingness to enter into bonds for the payment of the said severall summes all the Conies males and female with their younge ones, now feeding, liveing, and being in my Warren adioyning to my said mannor howse,

And also I give and bequeath unto my said sonne Thomas All and singular my goods and howseholdstaffe, plate, pewter, brasse, lynnen, woollen, lumber and utensils whatsoever which now are and be in and about my said mannor or dwelling howse, and which are the goods of mee the said John Sanderson and in my possession and keeping, according to my true intent and meaning: And my Will is that none of my other sonnes, or their heires or yssue shall at anie time or times hereafter lay or claime any manner of clayme, right, title, interest or demand whatsoever of, in, or to, any parte or parcel of the said Sight of the Mannor of Molton aforesaid with the appurtnncs whatsoever, in whose tenor, possession, or occupacon soever the same is, or shall bee: But that my said sonne Thomas shall and may, have, possesse and enioy the same, and every parte and parcel thereof, to him and is heires for ever, as aforesaid, according to my true intent and meaning;

Item I give and bequeath to my said sonne Francis Sanderson All that messuage or farme howse scitiate and being in Molton aforesaid, Also all that two yard land therewith now used, occupied and enjoyed, lying and being in the precincts and boundaries of Molton aforesaid: And also all that Close of pasture to the said Messuage or farme howse belonging and one the south side thereof adioyning and commonly called or knowne by the name of Timses Farme, with their, and every of their appurtnncs whatsoever to the said messuage, Close, and two yard land, or to either or any of them belonging or in any wise appertaining of therewith used, occupied, or enjoyed; and now in the severall tenures and occupcons of Thomas Tite and George Tite or either of them, their or either of their Assignes:

Item I also give and bequeath unto my said sonne Francis all that Water Mill called Shtnoll or Clackmill, And also all that wind-mill nie thereunto, standing and being in the field and boundaries of Molton aforesaid with their and every of their appurtnncs whatsoever: and all utensils, stones, and materials whatsoever to them, or either of them belonging, or in any wide appertaining with all holmes, grass plots, and one plot of ground called by the name of the Crow but in the possession of me the said John Sanderson, heretofore belonging to the said water mill And all proffitts, woodes,

underwoods, water courses, mill hills, ways, passages, easements, rents, howses, buildings, advantages, hereditaments, and appurtennecs whatsoever, to the said Water mill and wind-mill and Crow butt, or to either of them belonging or appertaining, and now in the tenures and occupacons of Willm Lacke thelder and Willm Lacke the younger or their Assigne or Assignes, To have and to hould the said Messuage or Farme howse, the said Closse of pasture thereto adioyning, the said two yard land, the said water mill, the said wind-mill, the said Crow butt with theire and every of their appurtnnecs whatsoever, and every parte and parcel thereof, To the uses, intents and purposes following, and to none other intent, use, or purpose whatsoever, that is to say, to the only use and behoofe of the said Francis Sanderson my sonne, for and during his natural life, and from and after his decease, then to the only use and behoofe of Francis Sanderson, sonne of the said Francis and grandchild to me the said John, and to his heires for ever; And my Will is, that none of my other sonnes, or their heires or issue shall at any time or times hereafter lay or claime, any manner of claime, right, title, interest or demand whatsoever, of, in, or to, any parte, or parcel, of the said Messuage, Close, Two yard land, watermill, windmill, or Crow butt, or them, or either or any of them belonging with Thappurtnnecs whatsoever, in whose Tenure, possession or occupacon they or any of them, are, or bee, or shall bee; But that they shall bee and remaine to the uses aforesaid for ever; and to nowe other use, intent, or purpose whatsoever, according to my true intent and meaning: Item I give and bequeath unto my said sonne Francis Saunderson (over and above the said Lands, tenemts and hereditaments aforesaid and over and above the said Two hundred pounds aforesaid, secured to be paid, by my said sonne Thomas aforesaid) the just, whole and perfect sume of Five hundred pounds of good current and lawfull monay of England, to be paid to him, by my Executor herein, hereafter named and appointed: To be paid at Five severall payments, at every sixe monethes ends, the first payment to begin within sixe monethes after my decease, and so every sixe monethes, one hundred pounds by one sixe monethes after another, till the said Five hundred pounds, and every parte and parcel thereof, be fully satisfied, contented and payd. And my will is, that my said sonne Francis shall not clayme or demand any other legacy or porcon then what is given, and bequeathed as aforesaid, according to my true intent and meaning.

Item I give and bequeath to John Saunderson my sonne and heire aforesaid Five shillings currant money of England, to be paid to him within one moneth after my decease, hee lawfully demanding it, of my Executor herein after named and appointed. And my will is that my said sonne John Saunderson, nor any of his Children shall have or claime any other legacy or porcon then what is herein before given and bequeathed according to my true intent and meaning.

Item I give and bequeath to the poore of the town of Molton aforesaid for ever the summe of Five pounds of good, currant and lawfull money of England to be paid to the overseers of the poore of Molton aforesaid by my Executor herein after named and appointed within one moneth after my decease, And by the said overseers to be putt out to use of the said poore and the use of the said Five pounds to be distributed yearly by the said overseers, their successors and Assignes from time to time for ever hereafter at or upon the seaven and twentieth day of December commonly called St John the Evangelist, to such of the poorest people of Molton aforesaid, as the said

overseer shall in their discretion think fittest to have it, and have most neede of it according to my true intent and meaning:

Item I give and bequeath to Ann Smith my now mayd servant Forty shillings of currant money of England to be paid to her by my Excutor herein after named and appointed, within sixe monethes after my decease;

Item all the rest of my goods unbequeathed, Chattells, Cattells, crops of Corne and graine, and hay whatsoever, And all my bills, bonds, obligacons, sume and summes of money And all that may or can be properly called mine, And all that is unbequeathed, my Debts being paid, all and every of my legacies aforesaid performed, my funeral rites, and ceremonies ended, I give and bequeath freely and only unto Laurence Saunderson my second sonne whome I make and ordaine sole Executor of this my last Will and testament, And I doe hereby revoke and annihilate all former wills by mee heretofore made, either in writing or by word of mouth.

In witnes, confirmacion and testimony of all and singular the promises herein contained I have unto this my last Will and testament conteyned in sixe sheetes of paper which I have sowed or joined together subscribed my name and sett my seale to every of the said sheetes of paper of this my last Will and testament, by me John Sanderson.

Signed sealed published and delivered to the use of my above named Executor, or my Executor within named in the presence of us whose names are subscribed

Henri Chapman

The marke of Richard Brittin

And me Robert Langley scr. [i.e. scrivener]

Probate was granted at Westminster, before the Judges for probate of Wills and granting Administrations, on 13 June 1653 by the oath of Lawrence Sanderson, son of the deceased and executor named in the will. Administration of all and singular the goods, chattells and debts of the deceased was committed to him, he being first sworne by commission truly to administer the same.

Appendix J – Will of Margaret Sanderson, probate 1674/5
(Northampton Archdeaconry Court: 3rd series, book L, number 24)

Little Addington parish register records:

'Margaret the wife of John Sanderson was buried febr the 6 74' [i.e. 1674/5].

The text of the original will is:

In the name of God Amen I Margarett Saunderson of little Addington in the County of Northton widdowe being of sound minde and of a perfect memory and, understanding doe this three and twentyith day of October in the six and twentieth yeare of the reigne of our most gracious soveraigne Lord kinge Charles the second over England etc And in the yeare of our Lord Christ one thousand six hundred seaventy and fower, make and ordayne this my last will and testament in manner and forme following

Imprimis I commend my soule into the hands of Almighty God my maker in hope to enjoy everlasting life by the mercy of God through the merritts of my deare Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ and my body I commit to the earth to bee decently buried att the descrecon of my executor hereafter named

And for my temporall estate which God hath bin pleased to bestow upon mee I doe dispose thereof as followeth

Imprimis I give and devise to my sonne Theophilus Saunderson All that the close of pasture or inclosed ground called the further neather close of pasture conteyning seaven acres All that other parte of the neather close lately called [R?]incroft conteyning seaven acres All those two closes of meadow or pasture ground called greate north field meadowe and little north field meadowe conteyning bye estimacon twenty and nyne acres with their and every of their appurtenances lyeing and being in Barton Seagrave alias Handred in the said County of Northton and also one messuage or tenement and all other my messuages cottages close lands tenements and hereditaments whatsoever with their and every of their appurtenances scituate lyeing and being in Irthlingborowe in the said County of Northton to have and to hold all the said closes messuages lands and premisses unto the said Theophilus Saunderson his heires and assignes forever Subject neverthesse and lyable unto and chargeable with and my will and minde is and I doe hereby charge the same with the several payments or sumes of money hereafter menconed (to witt) with the yearely payment of fower pounds of lawfull English money to John Saunderson of Moulton in the said County of Northton sonne of Frauncis Saunderson and his assignes for and dureing the terme of his natural life to bee yearely payed upon the five and twentieth day of March and the nine and twentieth day of September by equal porcons with power to distreyne for the same in case of non payment thereof and also with the payment of fifty pounds apiece of like lawfull money to my to my [repeated in the original] grandchildren Margarett Saunderson Elizabeth Saunderson and Martha Saunderson att theire severall ages of one and twenty years but if any of them dye before they attaine the age of one and twenty years then my will and minde is that the fifty pounds soe payable to

her as aforesaid shall bee payd to such of my said grandchildren as shall bee living att the tyme of her death and also with the payment of fifty pounds a peece to my grandchildren John Miller Paul Miller Joseph Miller and Beniamyn Miller and two hundred and fifty pounds to my grandchild Saunderson Miller and fifty pounds a peece to my Grandchildren Susanna Miller and Margarett Miller of the like lawfull money the said several sumes of money to be payd to my seaven

grandchildren last menconed when they shall severally attaine and come to he age of one and twenty years, but if any of my said seaven grandchildren shall dye before hee or shee shall come to the age of one and twenty years then my will and minde is that the sume of money payable to him or her soe dyeing as aforesaid shall be payd to such of my said grandchildren as shall bee liveing att the tyme when hee or shee soe dyeing would have attained the age of one and twenty years in case hee or shee had lived till that tyme and likewise with the payment of fifty pounds to my grandchild Ann Holloway and twenty pounds a peece to my grandchildren John Holloway Martha Holloway and Phillipp Holloway of like lawfull money att their severall ages of eightene years but in case any of my four grandchildren last menconed shall dye before hee or shee come to the age of eightene years then my will and minde is that the said sume of money soe payable to him or her as aforesaid shall bee payd to such of my said four grandchildren as shall bee liveing at the tyme when hee or shee soe dyeing would have attained the age of eightene years in case hee or shee had lived till that tyme

Provided neverthesse that if my said sonne Theophilus Saunderson shall dye before his sonne John Saunderson shall accomplish the age of one and twenty years then my will and minde is that Godfrey Withers of Newport Pagnell in the County of Buckingham gent from and after his decease shall hold and enjoy the said closes messuages lands and premises soe demised to my said sonne Theophilus Saunderson and his heires for soe long tyme until the said John Saunderson shall attaine the said age of one and twenty years in trust to and for the use and benefitt of the said John Saunderson and to render an accompt to him of the rente issues and profits thereof when hee shall come to the said age of one and twenty years subject neverthelese and lyable to the said several payments in manner as aforesaid

Provided further neverthesse that in case my eldest sonne Ralph Saunderson shall returne and come againe to little Addington aforesaid then and thereupon my will and minde is that the said guift and devise of the said closes messuages lands and premises unto the said Theophilus Saunderson and his heires and also to the said Godfrey Withers shall cease and determine and then and thereupon and in such case I doe give and devise and my will and minde is that my said sonne Ralph Saunderson shall have hold and enjoy the said closes messuages lands and premises to him his heires and assignes forever

Subject neverthesse and lyable unto and chargeable with the said several payments in manner afore said

Item I give and bequeath to my daughter Mary Saunderson fifty poundes to my sister Susanna Smyth of Stanwicke widdowe twenty pounds and to her daughter Susanna Smyth ten pounds of lawfull english money to bee payd to them within six months after my decease

Item I give and bequeath to the poore of little Addington five poundes and to the poore of Barton Seagrave aforesaid forty shillings to bee distributed amongst them by my executor hereafter named

All the rest of my goodes and chattles (my debts legacyes and funeral charges being thereout first payd and discharged) I give and bequeath to my two daughters Margaret Miller and Martha Miller to bee equally devided betwixt them and I doe make my said sonne Theophilus Saunderson sole executor of this my last will and testament and doe hereby revoake all former wills by mee made and doe will that my said executor shall spend forty pounds for my funerals and noe more In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seale the day and yeare first above menconed [signed] Margaret Sanderson

Cecily Sanderson of Little Addington & Moulton v02
by Francis Howcutt © 2025
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<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/>

A black and white photograph of a handwritten signature in cursive script. The signature is split across two lines, with 'Margaret' on the first line and 'Sanderson' on the second line. The ink is dark and the background is light and slightly textured.

Witnesses were Nathaniel Hewson, John Summerly & Jo: Ekins [all signed]

Probate was granted to Theophilus Sanderson at Northampton Archdeaconry Court on 9 February 1674 [1674/5].

Appendix K – Will of Laurence Sanderson, probate 1687/8
(Northampton Archdeaconry Court: 3rd series, book N, number 82)

The will was made in 1678 but not proved until 1687/8. It appears that Lawrence Sanderson (junior) whom the will named as executor had died by that stage, as administration was granted to his sister Frances.

The will was written by Edmund Bramston who does not appear to have been a family member. This may help explain why the name of the husband of Cecily, the testator's daughter, was written as 'Thomas Adam' and not as 'Thomas Allom'.

The text of the original will is:

In the Name of God Amen I Lawrence Saunderson of Great Addington in ye Countie of Northton Clerke being indisposed in bodie but of a sound mind and memorie blessed be god therefore doe this twentie eighth day of March Anno Dni 1678 make and Appoint this present writeing my last will and Testament in Manner and Forme Following,
First I bequeath my soule into ye hands of Almighty god yt gave it expecting ye salvation therof onlie in and through the rich and allsufficient Meritts of Jesus Christ my deare Lord and onlie Savior. My body I commit to the earth, from whence it came to be decentlie burried with ye burrial of ye Church of England in ye Churchyard of Great Adington aforesaid.
And as for ye worldlie estate it hath pleased Almightye god in mercie to bestow upon me I give and bequeath as Followeth.
Inpris I give and bequeath to my sonne Lawrence Saunderson All ye Messuage with its Appertences scittuate and being in greate Adington aforesaid wherin I now dwell And all yt two yardland and three quarternes of a yard land of Arrable Land Ley Meadow and pasture ground to ye same belonging with all its rights members and Appertences To have and to hold to my said sonne Lawrence and his heires and Assignes for ever
Item I give and bequeath to my daughter Frances Saundeson eight score and ten pounds of lawfull English money to be payed her six Monethes after my decease
Item I give and bequeath to my sonne John Saundeson the Summe of twentie pounds of lawfull English Money to be payed six Monethes after my decease
Item I give and bequeath to my said daughter Frances the Summe of ten pounds more of like Lawfull Money to be payed her also within six Monethes after my decease
Item I give and bequeath unto my other Daughters (yt is to say) To my daughter Susanna ye wife of John Beeby And to my daughter Cecelie ye wife of Thomas Adam And to my daughter Ann ye wife of John Pettitt the summe of Five Marke a peece to be payed them six Monethes after my decease
Item I give to ye poore of greate Adington aforesaid ye summe of twentie shillings to be disposed at discretion of my Executor hereinafter Named
Lastlie I doe hereby Revoke all former Wills by me made And doe hereby Nominate and Appoint my saide sonne Lawrence Saunderson Executor of this my Last will and Testament to whom after

*my debts and Funerall charges payed and discharged I give all ye rest of my good and chattel
Creditts and ready money*

*In witness whereof I have heunto sett my hand and seale ye day and yeare above written
Signed Sealed Published and declared ye day and yeare above written to be my last will and
Testament*

Laurence Sanderson [signed]

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Laurence Sanderson', with a stylized flourish at the end.

In the presence of

Edm. Bramston script [i.e. the writer]

William Hall

[illegible]

Probate was granted by Northampton Archdeaconry Court on 6 March 1687 [1687/8] to Frances Deane alias Sanderson, daughter of Lawrence Sanderson late of Great Addington clerke [i.e. clergyman]. Her sureties for the administration of the estate were Thomas Deane of Denford, chandler, John Pettit of Doddington, yeoman and John Sanderson of Ranse [Raunds], yeoman.

Appendix L – Will of William Watts, probate 1722/3
(Northampton Archdeaconry Court: 5th series, book 7, number 20)

Moulton parish register records the burial on 30 December 1722 of 'William Watts senr'. Moulton bishops transcript records the person buried on that date as 'Wm Wattes senr farmer'.

The text of the original will is:

The Last Will and Testament of William Watts the Elder of Moulton in the County of Northampton

Impris I the said William Watts doe hereby give devise and bequeath unto my Sonn Allam Watts and his heires for ever All that my messuage or farme house on the West side of Moulton aforesaid and one Cowe common in the feilde of Moulton aforesaid, and alsoe those three Quarterns of land lyeing on the West side feilde of Moulton aforesaid now in the possession of Thomas Ekins; and alsoe all that piece of land lyeing near the backside of the said messuage or farme house, which said messuage and piece of land lyeing near the backside thereof are now in the possession of Wm: Flowers, and all appurtenances whatsoever there unto belonging Which said premises were formerly the estate of my deceased father in Law Thomas Allam, And I alsoe give devise and bequeath unto my said son Allam Watts & his heires for ever: All other my messuages lands and estate whatsoever: lyeing and being on the West side of Moulton aforesaid

Item I give and bequeath unto Anne Watts my beloved wife all my house hold goods & implements for house keeping whatsoever:

And I give and bequeath unto my son William Watts all my Stock in husbandry goods chattels and personal estate whatsoever: Except my house hold goods and implements for house keeping soe given to my said wife as aforesaid

And I doe hereby nominate constitute and appoint my said son William Watts my Executor:

In witnesse whereof I the said William Watts the elder have to this my last Will and Testament sett my hand and seale this third day of March One thousand seven hundred and twenty

William Watts [signed]



Witnesses were John Traslor, Thomas Wright of Moulton & John Rose of Northampton [all signed]

Probate was granted to William Watts, son and executor named in the will, at Northampton Archdeaconry Court on 26 January 1722 [1722/3].

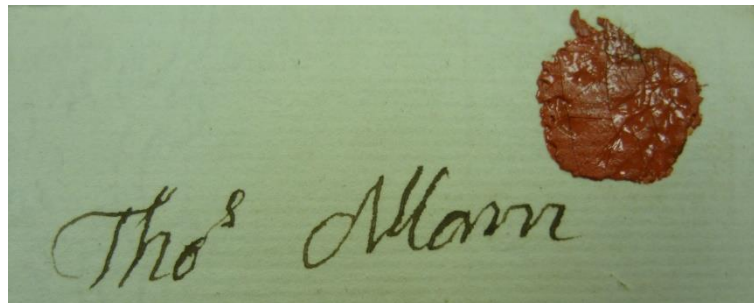
Appendix M – Will of Thomas Allom, probate 1787
(Northampton Archdeaconry Court)

Brixworth parish register records the burial on 4 July 1786 of 'Thos Allom'. Brixworth bishops transcript records the person buried on that date as 'Thos. Allom (a Weaver)'.

The text of the original will is:

In the Name of God Amen. I Thomas Allom of the Parish of Brixworth in the County of Northampton Weaver Being Sick in Body but of Sound Mind and Memory, and sensible of the Uncertainty of Life. Do hereby make this my Will as follows. respecting my Temporal Possessions as Under. I Give to my Son Joseph Allam the Loam that he works in with the Bed and Bedding that he Usualy Lies in. I likewise give to Thomas Allam my Grandson the little Loam that Edward Wite now works in. And all other my Property and Possessions As the Housd out Housed [sic] Goods and Effects Yard Garden all and singular my Possessions except as above I Give to my Son James Allam he Paying all my Just Debts and affording me a decent Burial Making him my sole Executor of this my past Will and Testament revokeing all others made by me. In Witness hereof I set my Hand and Seal. This nineteenth Day of February in the Year of our Lord one Thousand seven Hundred eighty five.

Thomas Allam [signed]



*Signed Sealed and Delver'd by the Testator as his last Will and Testament in the Presence of Us who in the Presence of each other have hereunto Set our hands as Witnesses thereof
Witnesses were Thos. Wayte, John Mills & William Wayte [all signed]*

Probate was granted to James Allam, the sole executor named in the will, at Northampton Archdeaconry Court on 10 July 1787. The executor swore that the deceased at the time of his death was not possessed of a personal estate to the amount of £20.